

RESETTLEMENT POLICIES IN DELHI

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GIRISH K. MISRA
RAKESH GUPTA

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Foreword

A large number of people come every year into the big cities in India primarily from the rural hinterland seeking entry into the organised labour force. On their arrival in the cities, the poor migrants first settle on some vacant public or private land near their place of employment. With the passage of time as the land values in these areas keep rising relatively to those in the periphery, there is a pressure to push these squatter settlements from core to the periphery with low land values. The places where the poor migrants inhabit are required for the establishment of industries or, perhaps, housing the elite sections of the population. In any case, efforts are made to house the poorest sections in the periphery of big cities where the land has not yet been developed. This is, by and large, the story of resettlement colonies in the big cities.

In the above context, the present study examines the resettlement policies adopted while shifting squatter families to resettlement colonies at various time periods in Delhi. To study the impact of these policies, a comparative account of living conditions between squatter and resettlement colonies has been made. Also, the opinion of people's representatives and government officials on the positive and negative aspects of relocation has been examined by Professor Girish K. Misra and Shri Rakesh Gupta in order to assess the public reaction in this regard. I am sure, the solutions suggested in the study would aid the government in formulating realistic resettlement policies in future.

T.N. Chaturvedi

Preface

It is being generally realised that the shifting of population from Squatter Settlements to Resettlement Colonies in Delhi was not done with an attempt to satisfy the avowed socio-economic objective. Whatever might have been the basic motivation for this, the willingness of people to shift to these resettlement colonies was never given due consideration. The new sites selected for establishing such colonies were at the outskirts of the city. This caused, in general, great inconvenience to the resettlers by resulting in a separation between the place of residence and the place of employment. This also resulted in a higher cost on transportation both in terms of time as well as money. It is argued that the workers specially the women, lost opportunities to serve as part-time workers for household chores. As a consequence, the family income of a household was affected adversely. Besides, the resettlers went through many other social and mental agonies.

The purpose of this study is to present a comparative account of living conditions between squatter settlements and the resettlement colonies. It also aims at suggesting short-term and long-term measures to improve the living conditions in resettlement colonies by providing basic amenities and generating employment opportunities for the resettlers. Finally, the study enables us to raise certain issues which might help the government to adopt more realistic policy measures while shifting people from squatter areas to such relocations in future.

The credit for initiating this study goes to Shri H.U. Bijlani, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Housing and

Urban Development Corporation, while on the faculty of Indian Institute of Public Administration. The team owes to him a great deal in many other respects.

Thanks are due to Shri R.N. Haldipur, the then Director of Indian Institute of Public Administration who gave all possible help to conduct this study. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi who joined the Institute as his successor took keen interest in the study and inspired all of us to bring it in the present shape.

Thanks are also due to Shri J.B. D'Souza, Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing for financing this study. The discussions held with Shri G.C. Srivastava, Commissioner (Settlement), Delhi Development Authority, Shri S.K.A. Wahab, Assistant Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Shri V.S. Bhatnagar and Shri G. Jha have proved to be very helpful in suggesting improvements in the present resettlement policies. Also a colloquium of experts was organised which provided several useful comments on the findings of the study.

The field survey was conducted by Miss Anita Jain and Mrs. Kamlesh Pahwa and the cartographic work was undertaken by Shri P.K. Kulkarni. Special mention is necessary of Dr. S.K. Gupta for enabling us to analyse the field data through computer.

Thanks are due to Shri Mohinder Singh and his staff in the library for helping us to prepare the bibliography for the study. Shri N.R. Gopalakrishnan and his staff in the Publication Section deserve special thanks for processing this report in the press.

Lastly, thanks are due to Miss Praveen Bala, Shri Parminder Singh and Shri Surendra Pal Sharma for their devoted secretarial and stenographic help during the preparation of this report.

NOVEMBER 1, 1980

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Contents

	PAGE
FOREWORD	V
PREFACE	VII
LIST OF APPENDICES	XIII

PART I ORIENTATION

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	RESETTLEMENT POLICIES IN DELHI: A REVIEW	14
3	ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RESETTLEMENT COLONIES	28

PART II FIELD STUDY

4	SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECT RESETTLEMENT COLONIES	37
5	FIELD OBSERVATIONS : SERVICES AND AMENITIES	46

PART III RESULTS

6	AN ANALYSIS OF FIELD DATA: GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	83
7	ISSUES IN THE FORMULATION OF FUTURE RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES	99

	PAGE
APPENDICES	109
BIBLIOGRAPHY	265

List of Appendices

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
1.1	Growth of Jhuggis and provision of Resettlement Colonies	111
1.2	Some particulars of Resettlement Colonies in Delhi	112
1.3	Questionnaire for household survey	114
1.4	Number of selected households in eight resettlement colonies	127
4.1	Characteristic features of the select resettlement colonies	128
4.2	Distribution of respondents according to their age in resettlement colonies	129
4.3	Distribution of respondents according to their education in resettlement colonies	130
4.4	Distribution of respondents according to their occupation in resettlement colonies	132
4.5	Distribution of respondents according to their monthly income in resettlement colonies	134
4.6	Distribution of respondents according to their family's monthly income (all sources) in resettlement colonies	136
4.7	Distribution of respondents according to their monthly income while residing in squatter settlements	138
4.8	Distribution of households according to the family monthly income (all sources) while dwelling in squatter settlements	139

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
4.9	Distribution of households according to the size of their family in resettlement colonies	140
4.10	Distribution of households according to the number of their earning members in resettlement colonies	142
4.11	Distribution of households according to the period during which they came to the present tenement in resettlement colonies	143
4.12	Percentage of households having the present residence as their own or on lease in resettlement colonies	144
4.13	Percentage of households residing in a squatter settlement or elsewhere before occupying the present tenement in resettlement colonies	145
4.14	Percentage of households buying the present tenement from a resettler	146
4.15	Percentage of households who have constructed the present house themselves in resettlement colonies	147
4.16	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons they mentioned for settling down in squatter settlements before occupying the present tenement	148
4.17	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons they mention for leaving old places	149
4.18	Percentage of households coming to their old places of residence from outside Delhi	151
4.19	Distribution of households according to the places from where they came to Delhi	152
4.20	Percentage of respondents satisfied with the site selection of the present resettlement colony	153
4.21	Distribution of respondents who are not satisfied with the site selection of the present resettlement colony according to the reasons they give for their discontentment in resettlement colonies	154
5.1	Distribution of respondents according to the distance of their place of employment from their residence in resettlement colonies	156

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.2	Distribution of respondents according to the distance of their place of employment from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	158
5.3	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport they used for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	159
5.4	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport they used for going to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements	161
5.5	Distribution of respondents according to the time they spend to reach their place of employment in resettlement colonies	162
5.6	Distribution of respondents according to the time they spent to reach their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements	164
5.7	Distribution of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on transport for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	165
5.8	Distribution of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on transport for going to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements	167
5.9	Distribution of respondents according to the distance their wives travelled to reach their place of employment in resettlement colonies	168
5.10	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport their wives used for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	170
5.11	Distribution of respondents according to the Time their wives spent for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	171
5.12	Distribution of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their wives for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	173

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.13	Distribution of respondents according to the distance travelled by the earning member (other than the respondent, in their family for going to the place of employment in resettlement colonies	175
5.14	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport used by the earning member (other than the respondent) in their family for going to the place of employment in resettlement colonies	177
5.15	Distribution of respondents according to the time spent by the earning member (other than the respondent) in their family for going to the place of employment in resettlement colonies	179
5.16	Distribution of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by the earning member (other than the respondent) in their family for going to the place of employment in resettlement colonies	181
5.17	Distribution of respondents according to the distance their primary school-going child (youngest) has to travel for going to school in resettlement colonies	183
5.18	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport used by their primary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	185
5.19	Distribution of respondents according to the time spent by their primary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	186
5.20	Distribution of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their primary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	188

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.21	Distribution of respondents according to the distance their secondary school-going child (youngest) has to travel for going to school in resettlement colonies	189
5.22	Distribution of respondents according to the mode of transport used by their secondary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	191
5.23	Distribution of respondents according to the time spent by their secondary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	192
5.24	Distribution of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their secondary school-going child (youngest) for going to school in resettlement colonies	194
5.25	Number of Buses originating from resettlement colonies	195
5.26	Number of buses touching resettlement colonies	196
5.27	Distribution of respondents according to the number of times they have to change buses for going to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	197
5.28	Distribution of respondents according to the number of times they had to change buses for going to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements	198
5.29	Distribution of respondents according to their experience about the regularity of public buses in resettlement colonies	199
5.30	Distribution of respondents according to their experience regarding the regularity of public buses while residing in squatter settlements	201

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.31	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons they have given for not using public buses to go to their place of employment in resettlement colonies	202
5.32	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons they mentioned for not using public buses to go to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements	204
5.33	Distribution of respondents according to the suggestions they give to improve the public transportation facility in resettlement colonies	206
5.34	Distribution of households according to the sources by which they draw water in resettlement colonies	207
5.35	Distribution of respondents who were drawing water from sources other than the municipal private connection while residing in squatter settlements	208
5.36	Distribution of households according to the distance of the public stand post from their residence in resettlement colonies	209
5.37	Distribution of households who were drawing water from sources other than a municipal private connection according to the distance of the source from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	211
5.38	Distribution of respondents according to the difficulties they face in drawing water from public stand posts in resettlement colonies	212
5.39	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons they give for not trying to get the municipal water connection in their portion in resettlement colonies	214
5.40	Percentage of households ready to go for a municipal water connection in their portions if assistance is provided in resettlement colonies	215

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.41	Distribution of respondents according to their Perception regarding Adequacy of water supply in resettlement colonies	216
5.42	Distribution of respondents according to their Perception regarding Adequacy of water supply in their colonies while residing in squatter settlements	217
5.43	Percentage of households having public latrine facility in resettlement colonies	218
5.44	Percentage of households who had public latrines facility while residing in squatter settlements	219
5.45	Distribution of households according to the distance of public latrines from their residence in resettlement colonies	220
5.46	Distribution of households according to the distance of public latrines from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	222
5.47	Percentage of households having electricity connection in their portion in resettlement colonies	223
5.48	Percentage of households who had electricity connection in their portion while residing in squatter settlements	224
5.49	Distribution of respondents according to their experience regarding power cuts in resettlement colonies	225
5.50	Distribution of respondents according to their experience regarding power cuts while residing in squatter settlements	226
5.51	Distribution of respondents according to their experience regarding low voltage fluctuations in resettlement colonies	227
5.52	Distribution of respondents according to their experience regarding low voltage fluctuations while residing in squatter settlements	228

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.53	Distribution of respondents according to their Monthly Expenditure on electricity in resettlement colonies	229
5.54	Distribution of respondents according to their Monthly Expenditure on electricity while residing in squatter settlements	230
5.55	Percentage of households having government medical dispensary in resettlement colonies	231
5.56	Percentage of households who had government medical dispensary in squatter settlements	232
5.57	Percentage of households availing government medical dispensary facilities in resettlement colonies	233
5.58	Percentage of households who availed the government medical dispensary facility while residing in squatter settlements	234
5.59	Distribution of households according to the type of medical treatment availed in resettlement colonies	235
5.60	Distribution of households according to the type of medical treatment availed in squatter settlements	236
5.61	Distribution of households according to the distance of government medical dispensary from their residence in resettlement colonies	237
5.62	Distribution of household according to the distance of government medical dispensary from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	239
5.63	Distribution of respondents according to the number of school-going children in their family in resettlement colonies	240
5.64	Distribution of respondents according to the number of non-school-going children in their family in resettlement colonies	242
5.65	Distribution of respondents according to the reason they give for not sending their children to schools in resettlement colonies	244

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.66	Distribution of respondents according to the government help they need in respect of sending their children to schools in resettlement colonies	246
5.67	Percentage of respondents who would like to send their children for technical training if this facility is provided free of charge to them in resettlement colonies	247
5.68	Distribution of households according to the distance of post and telegraph office from their residence in resettlement colonies	248
5.69	Distribution of households according to the distance of post and telegraph office from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	249
5.70	Percentage of households who had a plot area more than 25 sq yd in squatter settlements	250
5.71	Distribution of respondents according to their perception about the present accommodation as compared to squatter settlements	251
5.72	Percentage of households having recreation facilities like parks and community centres in resettlement colonies	252
5.73	Percentage of households who had recreation facilities like parks and community centres in squatter settlements	253
5.74	Percentage of households considering marketing facilities adequate in resettlement colonies	254
5.75	Percentage of households who had adequate marketing facilities in squatter settlements	255
5.76	Percentage of households having a market located nearby in resettlement colonies	256
5.77	Percentage of households who had marketing facilities located nearby in squatter settlements	257

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Page</i>
5.78	Distribution of households according to the distance of the main market from their residence in resettlement colonies	258
5.79	Distribution of households according to the distance of the main market from their residence while residing in squatter settlements	260
5.80	Percentage of households who prefer to go back to squatter settlements	261
5.81	Distribution of households who prefer to go back to squatter settlements according to certain reasons they give	262
6.1	Interview schedule for officials and people's representatives	264

PART I
ORIENTATION

Introduction

IT HAS been generally accepted both in the decision-making circles as well as among academicians and researchers that in the coming two decades in India the cities, defined as towns with 1 lakh population, will have to absorb an increasing flow of population into their already congested environment. For the teeming rural millions living below the poverty line, major urban centres present a view of an oasis where they can have respite from hunger, disease and ignorance. A great majority of immigrants into cities are, therefore, from rural areas who come to improve their lot and seek entry into the organised labour force. On their arrival in the city they settle for full-time and part-time employment being created in the manufacturing and tertiary activities.

The cost of an acceptable housing facility in big cities surpasses the income power of a large section of this population. In addition, the quality of housing and urban services are of secondary importance to the desire for survival for the immigrants. As a consequence, they accept whatever accommodation is available or can be quickly erected with materials that can be produced on low or no cost on open spaces which are unusable or lying unused. The formation of squatter settlements often involves illegal occupancy or squatting on public or private lands. A very noticeable aspect of the formation of Jhuggi-Jhonpris or squatter settlements is their location near the work places. As such the city suffers not only from huge shortages in housing and gross inadequacies in services and facilities but also from great

disparities in the living environment among various socio-economic groups of population.

In Delhi, the magnitude of migration can be noticed from the annual increase between 1962 and 1965 which varied from 69,000 to 83,000¹ due to net migration. This increase was mainly due to Delhi being the Capital of India and hub of activities. These activities provide enough job opportunities to attract the migrants. It is estimated that Delhi is presently receiving about 85,000 to 1,00,000 immigrants each year. The increase of population at this scale has resulted in shifting and relocation of squatters. In fact, squatter settlements are the by-product of migration and urban plan administration, in the sense, that on the one hand, we have massive influx of people but, on the other hand, the housing programmes have lagged behind to provide shelter to these people particularly before the National Emergency period as can be seen from Appendix 1.1.

The shifting of people had generally taken place from the Jhuggi-Jhonpris that were scattered in north and eastern parts of Delhi. As these Jhuggi-Jhonpris were developing through the last few decades, the community grew in each pocket with a social coherence. These people established service industries and other occupations in their localities. These localities were not merely an agglomeration of shacks and huts but generally a community of fellow migrants. The squatter communities based on a network of primary affinities of language, region, village, caste or kin enabled the immigrants coming from small village communities to become socialised and acculturated in the complex and diversified environment of a metropolitan city.²

At the time when the Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers were shifted, no attention was given for resuming social, cultural and economic ties with their new surroundings. It was argued that after initial hardships their life-style would be re-established;

¹Town and Country Planning Organisation, *Migration to Delhi*, (Mimeographed), November, 1969, p. 3.

²T&CPO, *Jhuggi-Jhonpri Settlements in Delhi: A Sociological Study of Low-Income Migrant Communities*, Part II, Sociology Division: Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi, April, 1975, p. 22.

but they remained frustrated. It has been sometimes argued that the residents of resettlement colonies like Gokulpuri, Nand Nagri and New Seemapuri complex have now more problems than they had when they were squatting on public land and living in unplanned, squalid Jhuggi-Jhonpris³ even with regard to the basic amenities. They are the real monuments of misery where there is an acute shortage of drinking water. And, when water does trickle down the pipes, it is muddy and contaminated. The result is that the incidence of skin and stomach diseases is the highest in such colonies. The bus service connecting these settlements with places of significance is hopelessly inadequate. Though some school buildings have been constructed, most of the schools are still working under tents.

All these scattered evidences and general statements highlight the necessity of studying the problem of squatter settlements in the city of Delhi, in depth. What are the factors responsible for such affairs? What are the strategies of government and to what extent these have been effective? To be able to answer these questions, it is important to examine the standard of services and amenities given to these localities, through an empirical investigation. It is not the government documents that would enable a researcher to study the problem in its true perspective but the views of the people who actually dwell in these localities. This would call for a field survey of these localities.

LOCATION OF RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

The Resettlement Programmes in Delhi are of recent origin. These started with Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme in 1962. The resettlement colonies coming up during the period from 1962 to 1977 can be divided into two categories: (i) those established before 1975 called Jhuggi-Jhonpri Clusters and (ii) those that came up during the National Emergency period of 18 months called resettlement colonies. With the lapse of time, however, both types of colonies are now known as resettlement colonies.

³ "A Monument to Misery", *National Herald*, April 21, 1978.

In Delhi there is a clear distinction between a slum and a squatter settlement. Without using the legalistic phraseology of the Slum Improvement & Clearance Act, 1956, a slum as per the Act may be defined as a structure or group of structures or an area which becomes unfit for human habitation due to: (i) deficiencies in the nature of living accommodation and (ii) deficiencies in the environment. Such an area by notification in the official gazette is declared as a slum area. It contains mostly pucca structures; whereas a squatter settlement is consisted of Jhuggis (huts) that are constructed out of mud, bricks, straw, bamboos, wood and such other sundry materials. These squatter settlements or Jhuggi-Jhonpri clusters are found located amidst surrounding residential areas. Slum tenements are meant for probable evictions from slum areas notified under the Act whereas in resettlement colonies people are shifted only from squatter settlements. All the 34 resettlement colonies are, therefore, consisted of the population of squatter families (Fig. 1.1; also see Appendix 1.2). Before emergency 18 resettlement colonies were established over a period of 15 years when 57,368 squatter families were relocated. During emergency, a gigantic task to locate about 1.5 lakh squatter families was undertaken within a period of 18 months.

Appendix 1.1 indicates the increase in number of Jhuggis as compared to the number of households that were resettled over a select period of time. During the emergency period, 1,41,820 families were resettled in 16 resettlement colonies. One colony namely Said-ul-Jaib planned in an area of 19.7 hectares, however, was dropped due to Court Stay Orders on lands. Besides, there were few squatter families that are remained to be relocated under future resettlement colonies for which no plan has yet been formulated. Due to this reason, the target of resettling 1.5 lakh squatter families could not be achieved fully during the emergency period.

The pattern of resettlement colonies deviates much from what was envisaged in the Master Plan of Delhi. As stated in Chapter 2, the plan clearly indicated that the areas to be earmarked for low income rural migrants should not be located on the periphery of the city. But, in practice, we find most of the resettlement colonies located at the outskirts of the

LOCATION OF RESETTLEMENT COLONIES IN DELHI

NAME OF THE
RESETTLEMENT
COLONIES

- 1 SEELAMPUR
- 2 SRIBHASPUR
- 3 MOTI BAGH
- 4 HAJIAGARH ROAD
- 5 M.B. SHAHABUDDIN
- 6 VAZIR PUR
- 7 SUNLIGHT
- 8 MADANGIR
- 9 NARANA
- 10 FANDU NAGAR
- 11 HA STAL
- 12 NANGLOI
- 13 MADIPUR
- 14 SEEMAPUR
- 15 TIGRI
- 16 BANJEETNAGAR
- 17 KALKAJI
- 18 GANHIVILLAGE
- 19 KHANPUR
- 20 CHOKPANDI
- 21 KHAYALA COMPLEX PHASE I & II
- 22 GORUL PUR
- 23 SHAKARPUR COMPLEX PH I & II
- 24 NANIMAGRI PH I & II
- 25 NEW SEEMAPUR
- 26 DIKSHINAPUR EXTENSION
- 27 SULTANPUR
- 28 MARAGALPUR
- 29 JAHANGIR PURI
- 30 NANGLOI PH III & SECT. E
- 31 N.G. ROAD PH IV & SECT. E
- 32 PATARGANJ COMPLEX PH I
- 33 SEELAMPUR COMPLEX
- 34 HYDER PURI

○ RESETTLEMENT COLONIES
● SELECTED RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

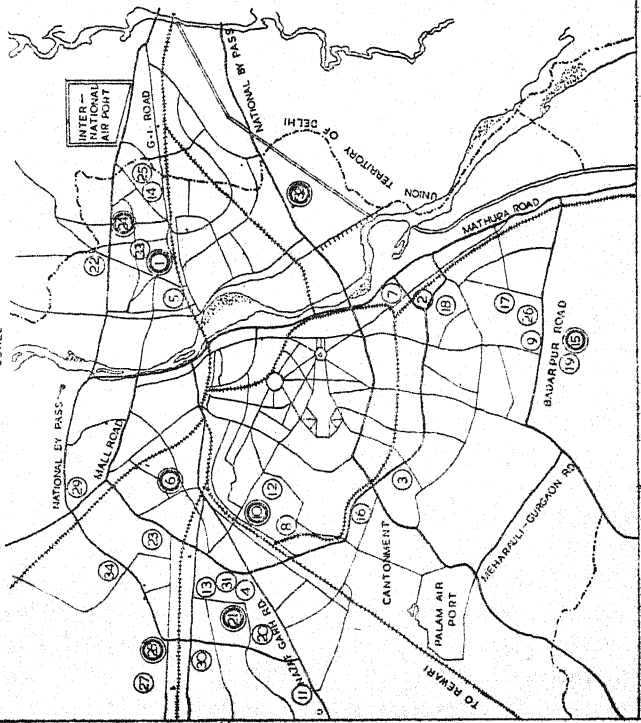


FIG. 1.1

city. On the other hand, it has also been stated in Chapter 2 while reviewing the Environmental Improvement Scheme that about 29 per cent of the land occupied by the squatter settlements was meant for residential uses as per the records of the Master Plan. Therefore, one cannot say that due to the scarcity of land, squatters were shifted to far-flung areas of the city. The main reason was, perhaps, the elitist approach while looking at the problem.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The major objectives of the study are two fold: (i) comparison of living conditions between resettlement colonies and squatter settlements, and examination of the impact of the resettlement policies on the living conditions of the resettlers and (ii) analysis of the policy implications from the past experience that may enable the government in devising resettlement policies for future.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

To attain the objectives stated above the study is set in the urban limits of Delhi. In the first place, it is needed for the study of this nature to examine the resettlement policies adopted at various points of time. This can be best achieved when resettlement colonies established before emergency and during emergency are studied with empirical evidences in terms of the availability of basic amenities and people's reaction towards such relocation. We have chosen four resettlement colonies that came into existence before the emergency period and another four resettlement colonies which were established during the emergency. Besides, we are interested in ascertaining how far the strategies for the provision of socio-economic services and amenities in these localities were implemented. To study these aspects, the opinion of people of the resettlement colonies, created before and during emergency, regarding the availability of social and economic services, and the mode of shifting operation adopted by the government, were examined. Two different sets of questions have been put to them. The first set relates to the assessment

of economic and social amenities in the new resettlement colonies, and the second set relates to the conditions as were prevailing in squatter settlements before coming to these colonies. This approach has been followed, since in absence of any document or information regarding the accessibility of these people to various services and amenities when they were in squatter settlements (before coming to the present resettlement colonies), it is difficult to make temporal comparisons between the two different environments. We are, in fact, interested to know whether the given policies of the government have really done something advantageous for these resettlers or their condition is still, more or less, same or worsened as compared to conditions when they were dwelling in squatter settlements. As for the new colonies created during emergency the field data on these lines were collected through a pre-structured household questionnaire in the months of August-September, 1977. It was hoped that the past memories of the prevailing conditions in squatter settlements during emergency were afresh in the minds of respondents.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The availability of services and amenities can be examined in terms of certain town planning standards. These standards are often evolved keeping in mind the requirements of elite section of population. As such, they are likely to be on higher side. The trouble starts when the average norms in the provision of a service are accepted by the government but no effort is made to remove the deficiencies in the distribution by reducing the disparities. Obviously, an attempt to ensure equity in the distribution would affect adversely the elite sections which perhaps no government can easily afford to do. In other words, they consider it better to accept the existence of inadequacies in the distribution rather than making a dent to remove them by balancing the supply between the rich and the poor.

In this study, first, we have examined the availability of a facility in the resettlement colonies in relation to the norms

water hydrants according to the standard laid down in the JJ Removal Scheme is one hydrant for 40 families in case of the 'eligible squatters', *i.e.*, those that existed until June and July, 1960. In case of 'ineligible' squatters that came up after this period, the norm is one hydrant for 80 families. However, in case of general city dwellers, norm is prescribed in terms of actual water consumption or the perceptions regarding the standards of water supply. In actual practice, we do not see the availability of water supply in this fashion. Rather we exactly see how much water is consumed in litres or what is the perception of people about the supply of water. On the other hand, if we have examined the number of water hydrants that are actually given to a colony then the question of 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters will crop up. In latter case, the standard is one hydrant for 80 families. This difference in the provision of a facility makes it clear that while formulating these standards, financial constraint played a prominent role which ultimately resulted in the split of squatter settlements into 'eligibles' and 'ineligibles'. Such duality in standards cannot permit us to examine the availability of a facility in its true perspective.

As the ultimate objective of such a relocation drive is to integrate the resettlers into the overall metropolitan landscape, it is necessary that the availability of a facility should be examined in terms of those very standards which are applicable to the society as a whole. On the other hand, 'adequacy' cannot be determined entirely by a uniform town planning standard. This must vary for different sections of population depending upon their perception regarding adequacy. In other words, it is possible that the supply of water is inadequate according to the related town planning standards but the concerned sections of population may consider it as adequate for their purpose.⁴

HYPOTHESES

The problem of resettlers' accessibility to various services

⁴G.K. Misra and K.S.R.N. Sarma, *Distribution and Differential Location of Public Utilities in Urban Delhi*, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 1979, pp. 172-73.

and amenities under different sets of environments, *i.e.*, (i) old and new resettlement colonies and (ii) resettlers established during emergency and their condition before coming to these colonies, was examined based on certain hypotheses. The basis for the construction of such hypotheses was recent publications on the subject including the newspaper reports on the question of accessibility of the services.

The question of availability was examined in a variety of ways. In case of public transport, the accessibility was noticed in terms of: (i) distance of the place of employment, (ii) time spent for going to the place of employment, (iii) expenditure incurred on transport and (iv) perception of respondents about the regularity of the service.

The availability of water supply was examined in terms of: (i) distance from the public stand post and (ii) perception about the adequacy of supply as reported by the respondents.

As for sewerage, its accessibility was mainly examined in terms of its distance from respondent's house.

In case of health, its availability was subject to the distance from a clinic or dispensary. Distance was again a measure for examining the availability of market, education and post and telegraph facilities. No such measure was, however, adopted in case of recreation facility except knowing about its availability directly; whereas the availability of electricity could not be examined in any way due to absence of domestic connections in new resettlement colonies.

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

In pursuance of the general framework of the study, a three-stage sample was used for the selection of households. The first stage sample comprises a modest number of eight resettlement colonies out of a total of 34 such colonies in Delhi. Four localities were selected out of 18 colonies that were established before the emergency period, and another four were selected out of 16 resettlement colonies that were established during the emergency period. In both the cases localities were selected according to their population size (Appendix 1 2)

At the second stage of sampling, a random selection of about one-fifth the number of blocks from each of the selected resettlement colonies for purposes of census enumeration and preparation of up-to-date household lists, was made. This was mainly done through door-to-door enumeration in smaller localities whereas in case of larger resettlement colonies, lists of households were collected from ration shops. These were made up-to-date through 5 per cent door-to-door random verification.

At the third stage, a sample of 10 per cent households was drawn at random from the lists of households that were prepared in respect of each of resettlement colonies selected at the second stage of sampling. They were then rounded off to the nearest multiple of 5 as indicated in Appendix 1.4.

DATA COLLECTION

With the help of a structured interview schedule (Appendix 1.3) as discussed above, data relating to the following heads were collected from the heads of the selected households: (i) socio-economic background of respondents, (ii) the availability of select 10 socio-economic facilities to a household, (iii) the views of respondents on the mode of shifting adopted and (iv) suggestions to improve the social and economic conditions in resettlement colonies. The questionnaire was pretested before collecting data on these aspects. The term 'respondent' used in the text is synonymous with household. Through another interview schedule (Appendix 6.1), the views of officials and people's representatives were sought on various policy matters.

To supplement the above, the information was collected on the organisation and management of Slum and JJ Department. No data could be collected regarding short-term and long-term resettlement programmes, in their absence.

A SHORT PLAN OF THE WORK

The study is divided into three parts. The first part provides orientation to the problem of resettlement and reviews the policies adopted so far in that connection. In chapter

on Resettlement Policies, a review of the policies is made that were adopted before and during the period of emergency. Following it is an attempt to study the organisation and management of Resettlement Colonies in Delhi.

In the second part, the basic feature in the distribution of social and economic amenities in the resettlement colonies as evident from the field data has been highlighted. Chapter 4 describes the social characteristics of selected resettlement colonies. Wherever possible an attempt has been made to compare the social conditions of people before and after their coming to resettlement colonies. Chapter 5 is devoted to examine the availability of services and amenities in select resettlement colonies. Also an analysis of the views of officials and people's representatives on resettlement policies and other related topics has been included in this chapter.

The third part contains the major findings of the study. An analysis of field results is made in Chapter 6 followed by Chapter 7 wherein suggestions have been given to adopt resettlement policies for future purposes.

2 Resettlement Policies in Delhi: A Review

RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES contribute a lot towards the planned development of a Metropolitan City. Squatting on public land in these cities can only be prevented by relocating squatter dwellers in appropriate places. Several policy measures and action programmes have been adopted to tackle the problem of squatter colonies during the last 15 years or so. These include action programmes recommended as a part of urban renewal and redevelopment in the Master Plan of Delhi (1962-1981), the Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme (1960), and the Environmental Improvement Programmes of the National Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79).

Among these three programmes, the Delhi Master Plan suggested a general policy frame for planning for development and relocation of squatters. The Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal Scheme was the actual implementation of a resettlement programme; whereas the Environment Improvement Programme was meant for improving environmental conditions in already existing slum and squatter settlements. Although the programme does not contain any policy towards resettlement but still a brief mention of it will not be undesirable.

SQUATTERS AND THE DELHI MASTER PLAN

The overall approach in the Delhi Master Plan was linked to the restructuring of urban environment in a manner that the living conditions and community facilities would pro-

gressively get equalised between different areas of the city, and between different socio-economic groups including those living in the squatter settlements or 'bustis'.¹

The basic social objective of the plan was to provide minimum acceptable living environment to all during its perspective period of 20 years. The policy of improving the living environment of the 'bustis' was based on their progressive integration with the metropolitan community and also of developing an urban environment in future where conditions leading to the formation of squatter settlements were controlled. Some of the characteristics of the plan were as follows:

- (i) Relocation and clearance were the two basic proposals suggested for solving the problem of busti dwellers in the overall programme of urban renewal and redevelopment of the Master Plan.
- (ii) It was stated in the Plan that clearance of all the bustis of which 50 per cent were found to be located in old Delhi, was not feasible during the plan period.
- (iii) It was recommended in the Interim General Plan of Delhi² that developed land wherever available near the city or near the work places of those to be relocated, should be reserved for relocation of busti dwellers. At the time of the preparation of the Master Plan of Delhi, proper sites were carefully selected keeping in view the distance factors. The squatters were, therefore, generally relocated at the nearby sites; the site in the north of Rajpur village, for example, was to accommodate the squatters from the nearby Subzi Mandi Zone and the site near the Naraina village was to receive squatters from Patel Nagar and Karol Bagh.³
- (iv) It was suggested that all resettlement schemes should form part of larger composite neighbourhoods con-

¹Delhi Development Authority (DDA), *Work Studies relating to the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi*, Vol. I, p. 223.

²Town Planning Organisation, *Interim General Plan for Greater Delhi*, 1956, pp. 52-53.

³DDA *Work Studies*, *op. cit.*, p. 217.

sisting of a mix of low income, lower middle and middle income groups.

- (v) The plan clearly indicated that the areas to be earmarked for low income rural migrants should not be located on the periphery of the city since it will create problems of transportation to the place of employment, and it will not be possible for these low income group families to bear the cost of the transportation for long distances out of their meagre resources.⁴
- (vi) The areas to be earmarked for the low income residential settlements were suggested to form an integral part of the surrounding neighbourhoods. These areas were to be developed on the basis of "Site and Service" programme with proper layout and basic services and community facilities. Space standards for community facilities like schools, open areas, etc., were to be in accordance with the density on which the layout was to be planned.
- (vii) The Draft Master Plan even suggested to issue directives to all the colonisers and also the government departments engaged in building activities to reserve 25 per cent of the new housing for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers displaced as a result of clearing operation.⁵ However, the building bye-laws were recommended to be considerably relaxed to allow the construction of low-cost cheap houses.
- (viii) The cost of constructing the house was proposed to be subsidised in a most ingenious way. The subsidy was to depend on the proportion of 'sweat equity' provided by the proposed occupant.*

REVIEW OF THE MASTER PLAN POLICY

When the Master Plan was being prepared, a number of resettlement schemes were already on the anvil. The Master

⁴DDA Work Studies, *op. cit.*, p. 198.

⁵DDA, *Draft Master Plan for Delhi*, Vol. I, p. 112.

*If the proposed occupant contributes 25 per cent of the labour, the 'sweat equity' will amount to 15 per cent of the total value of the project as labour represents 60 per cent of the total cost of the project.

Plan, therefore, did not further elaborate the sites to be utilised for relocation purpose in future. The working out of detailed programmes for implementing the proposals were left to the local authorities. The Plan also did not visualise the anticipated rate of increase of squatters in Delhi at various points of time. It predominantly focussed on the modern sector thinking that a large majority of the future population would consist of upper and middle income groups and upwardly mobile lower middle income classes. In fact, the Plan should not have overlooked the fact of gradual adaptation of the traditional socio-economic system to the modern forces of economic development.

The physical framework of the plan failed to recognise the interdependence of the dual socio-economic system in developing metropolis of Delhi. This duality was most effective to housing, improvement of slums and squatter settlements. The policy, however, favoured creation of a large number of housing of permanent nature whereas a large proportion of the projected population being close to subsistence level could afford minimal house sites.

Whatever may be the lacuna, still the Master Plan is known for its major policy of the provision of land sites for low cost settlements on 'site and service basis' in the various parts of the city to accommodate low income rural migrants.⁶ Nevertheless, it did provide a sense of direction to solve the problems of squatters in Delhi.

THE JHUGGI-JHONPRI REMOVAL SCHEME

Jhuggi-Jhonpri Removal or Squatters Removal Scheme was initiated in 1958 on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The scheme was approved in 1960 but was further modified from time to time depending upon the magnitude of the problem and demand of the time. Its implementation was entrusted to Municipal Corporation of

⁶Town and Country Planning Organisation, *Jhuggi-Jhonpri Settlements in Delhi: A Sociological Study of Low-Income Migrant Communities*, Part II, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi, April, 1973.

Delhi in 1960, and was made responsible for rehousing the squatters both in Delhi and New Delhi municipal areas. The policies adopted for the implementation of this scheme were as under:

- (a) The selection of sites for relocating the squatters was subject to the availability of essential services like roads, sewerage, water supply and electricity. Future development of these areas as envisaged in the Master Plan for Delhi was also considered in this regard.⁷
- (b) Each squatter family was to be allotted on a 99 year lease a 80 sq yd developed plot containing a latrine, a water tap and plinth on which the family could build a hut or house according to its needs.
- (c) The cost of land was to be subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent in the case of families with an income of less than Rs. 250 per month. Such families had the option to make the payment in monthly instalments in ten years
- (d) The families with incomes higher than Rs. 250 per month could get the plots on 'no profit no loss' basis by making full payment in one lump sum.
- (e) In either case the families could be allotted plots, provided they did not own a house in urban Delhi or were not allotted accommodation as government servants or displaced persons.
- (f) Ground rent was to be charged at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
- (g) Schools, dispensaries and community centres were to be provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- (h) Squatters having shops were also to be allotted shops at commercial rate.

A special survey of Jhuggi-Jhonpri dwellers was conducted in June-July, 1960 and only those covered by the survey

⁷Town and Country Planning Organisation, *op. cit.*, pp. 264-271. Also see DDA, *Resettlement Colonies—Review of the Problems* (Mimeographed), June 1977, p. 9.

were to be provided alternate accommodation. These squatters are called 'eligible' squatters. The rest were considered as 'ineligible' squatters which were to be evicted without any provision of alternate accommodation.

The entire scheme was to be implemented within two years at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4.33 crores. A total of 13 sites covering about 900 acres of land was selected for relocating squatter families.

The implementation of the scheme revealed some difficulties and drawbacks, and as such it became necessary to modify the scheme in 1962. The main difficulties or drawbacks were:

- (i) The allotment of open developed plots on lease encouraged Benami sales and trafficking in the open developed plots and an incentive to further squatting.
- (ii) The bulk of squatter families were not able to pay the monthly instalment (of Rs. 12.79) as required under the scheme.

It was accordingly decided with the approval by Cabinet to eliminate the element of ownership. Open developed plots or even modest tenements wherever possible were to be constructed and given to the squatters on rent. Accordingly, for 'eligibles', 5,000 two-room tenements to be constructed in two-storey blocks were envisaged. In addition to this, 20,000 80 sq yd plots and 25,000 25 sq yd camping sites were to be developed side by side by the same colonies. Following were the provisions made in the revised scheme:

- (i) 'Eligibles' were to be shifted within one year, initially to the developed camping sites where plots and tenements were to be provided later, the 'ineligibles'; on the other hand, were to be evicted and dispersed from the public lands.
- (ii) The permanent relocation of the squatter families from the camping sites to other types of accommodation was to occupy three to five years. During this period, each family was allowed to build a temporary hut.

- (iii) Each 'eligible' allottee was to pay a ground rent of Rs. 3.50 per month for a camping plot on the basis of 50 per cent subsidy plus Re. 1 per month as water and conservancy charges.

It was also decided that all the eligible (pre-1960 Census) squatters would, in the first instance, be taken to developed camping sites (regular); plots and tenements were to come up later. This was to be achieved in a period of one year. The 'ineligible' squatters were to be evicted and dispersed.

During the course of implementation of the revised scheme it was found that 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters were intermixed. As it was difficult to clear areas without removing both eligible and ineligible squatters, it was decided by the Government in May, 1964 to allot camping sites of 25 sq yd each even to the ineligible squatters in far off colonies on payment of full rent as compared to subsidized rent charged from the eligibles. As this led to fresh squatting, the facility was withdrawn in 1965.

To further review the working of the JJ Schemes by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, a study group was set up by the Home Minister, Government of India. It was felt by this group that the implementation of the scheme suffered from the following angles:

- (i) It was very slow and the targets for clearance and relocation were hardly achieved within the scheduled period. The scheme cleared 19 bustis (JJ Settlements) and relocated about 16,000 families as against the target of 50,000 families.
- (ii) The allotment procedure was found to be defective and no proper control was exercised on resale of plots to unauthorised persons.
- (iii) Considerable squatting had taken place on un-allotted plots in the developed and laid out J.J. Colonies.
- (iv) There was a huge back-log in the collection of licence fee and other sums due from the allottees.
- (v) The lack of adequate provision of services and amenities in the JJ Colonies and their gross neglect and

improper and insufficient maintenance caused the greatest failure in the implementation of the scheme.

As a consequence of the above stated deficiencies, the living environment of the relocated colonies was so degraded that it was in no way better than the JJ Settlements which were cleared. It was felt that the political pulls and counterpulls inside the Corporation hindered the speedy implementation of the JJ Removal Scheme. As such, it was decided to transfer the scheme from MCD to DDA.

The scheme was further modified to incorporate the provisions as under:

- (a) All squatters on the unallotted plots and the lands in the relocated JJ Colonies were to be cleared without any alternate provision for land sites.
- (b) 'Ineligible' squatters were to be moved to camping sites to be laid out on the periphery of the city where absolutely minimum facilities like drinking water and community facilities were to be provided.
- (c) All further construction of tenements and development of 80 sq yd was to be dropped; only 25 sq yd camping plots were to be developed for allotment to pre-1960 squatters on the production of census slips issued to them.
- (d) The transfer on long-term lease and hire purchase basis of ownership was accepted in principle but the details of terms were left to be finalised later.

The JJR scheme as approved by the Government now provides that pre-July 1960 squatters are to be given 25 sq yd plots in regular JJ colonies in nearer localities at subsidised rent of Rs. 3.50 per month. In both the cases an additional amount of Re. 1 per month is charged for water and conservancy services. In the recent drive of DDA the distinction between 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters has all but disappeared except for the rent charged.

amenities would be provided to the relocation colonies as specified below :

- (i) One latrine for 20 persons or 4/5 families
- (ii) One filtered water hydrant for 40 families or one hand pump for 20 families
- (iii) One bathing enclosure for 6 families
- (iv) Approach road
- (v) Surface drains
- (vi) Street lighting
- (vii) School, medical and community facilities

The above standards were kept low by 50 per cent in case of latrines, filtered water hydrants, handpumps and bathing enclosures for 'ineligible squatters' as compared to eligible squatters. Table 2.1 provides a comparative account of the standards that were prescribed under JJR scheme for the provision of amenities between 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters.

*Review of JJ Removal Scheme**

While reviewing the scheme, the following points can be stressed:

- (i) The scheme is an example where frequent revisions in its proposals and changes in the administrative agency had chequered its course of implementation, and did not fulfil the objective for which it was meant.
- (ii) The classification of squatter families between 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters for two different schemes of relocation was illogical. This distinction also led to the denial of basic amenities to the ineligible except for the provision of water community latrines. Besides, the discrimination between them was also maintained in terms of ownership of plots and the sale of expenditure laid down for their rehabilitation.

*This review is based on Town and Country Planning, *op. cit.*,

TABLE 2.1 COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS SHOWING AMENITIES UNDER JJR SCHEME
FOR ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE SQUATTERS

Sl. No.	Amenity	Eligible	Ineligible
1.	Water Supply (a) Hand pumps	1 for 20 families	Same as for eligible squatters but for the present, scale being adopted is 1 hand pump for 40 families
	(b) Filtered water hydrants	1 for 40 families	1 hydrant for 80 families
2.	Latrines	1 seat for 5 families	1 latrine seat for 10 families
3.	Bathrooms	1 for 6 families	1 for 12 families
4.	Street light	Kerosine or electric	Same as for eligibles
5.	Surface drains	Storm water drains	Same as for eligibles
6.	Pucca approach road	—	Brick paved with one approach road
7.	School, medical and community facilities	Sites to be earmarked in the layout plan	Sites to be earmarked in the layout plan

SOURCE: DDA, *Resettlement Colonies—Review of the Problems* (Mimeographed), June, 1977, p. 9.

- (iii) The shifting of people was done in a haphazard manner and without information to those involved in the process. Moreover, it was done on the basis of individual family without any regard to the social networks or to the community ties that existed as symbiotic relationship between social and spatial systems.
- (iv) The scheme also ignored proximity to place of work for an overwhelming proportion of inhabitants. This created a feeling of insecurity and instability among them.
- (v) Many of the sites that were cleared by demolishing the squatter settlements remained undeveloped over a long period of time. Also, it was difficult for the government agencies to ascertain about their land use from the Master Plan. This led to fresh squatting.
- (vi) The eligibles were shifted to transit camps temporarily and then permanently settled on adjacent lands. This dual practice caused extra cost and delays besides creating the feeling of transitoriness among the families which led to a large scale "benami" (illegal) transaction to upwardly middle lower middle class.
- (vii) A large amount of ground rent and licence fee could not be recovered from the allottees which affected the implementation of the scheme. Rent collection was also not enforced strictly with penalties attached in case of default. However, with the transfer of the scheme from MCD to DDA, the recovery of the ground rent and licence fee were substantially improved.
- (viii) The squatter families were shifted to relocation sites without the development of the basic services and amenities although as a policy it should not have been practised. Even in the later phases, the provision of services and amenities had been far too short of the prescribed scale. Still the deficiencies are to be removed in this context.
- (ix) A very good opportunity in promoting planned and organised building of houses was missed due to ambi-

valent approach. Although 'ineligible' squatters were supposed to be provided temporary sites without any claim for permanent allotment later, permanent structures were constructed after a few years of continued residence both in the colonies for 'eligibles' and 'ineligibles'.

According to the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Government of India, the JJ Removal scheme was purely based on physical-cum-engineering approach of 'bull dozing' the existing squatter settlements and transplanting them on relocated sites.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

This programme, as part of the national scheme, was also implemented in the slums and squatter settlements of Delhi to provide financial assistance to various states for expansion of water lines, water taps or hand pumps, community (sanitary) latrines and sewers, drainage, street lighting and improvement of open spaces.

The main assumption of the scheme was that since the environmental conditions in slums and squatter settlements are deplorable, certain measures have to be adopted to provide a fairly satisfactory environment to living. Since it was not feasible to mobilize resource for rehousing a significant proportion of squatters, the provision of minimum livable conditions at least to the existing slum and squatter colonies was thought of desirable under the scheme. Only those settlements were to be covered by this scheme which were not expected to be developed in the next ten years.

Review of the Environmental Improvement Programme

It was a pragmatic programme because living conditions were very deplorable in squatter settlements. In the programme, efforts to improve the living conditions were to be made on the assumption that these settlements would not be demolished in near future. Such a programme has already proved very popular and immensely successful in

'bastis' of Calcutta. But the demolition and shifting of these squatter settlements while these programmes were already on, revealed another *ad hoc* thinking on relocation policies in Delhi.

It may be pointed out that about 29 per cent of the land occupied by the squatter settlements were meant for residential uses as per the records of the Delhi Master Plan.⁸ It would have been, perhaps, more appropriate to allow those settlements to continue on the same sites with Environmental Improvement Programmes rather than removing these low-income people to make room for the implementation of housing programmes that were meant for the upper structure of the society.

The investment under EIP in various squatter settlements proved to be wasteful as the settlements were demolished and the squatters were shifted to new sites which, in turn, involved a huge cost. The EIP was meant to sustain the squatter settlements by providing necessary services till the squatter dwellers are in a position to improve their economic lot and living conditions.

RELOCATION DURING EMERGENCY

The demolition of JJ clusters got accelerated during emergency.⁹ However, even before emergency, the demolition of JJ clusters and its relocation was undertaken on a limited scale, and the official thinking seems to have settled round the idea that the environment of the clusters can only be improved through the Environmental Improvement Schemes which in most cases meant a shift of the squatters.

During the period of emergency as many as 16 new resettlement colonies and complexes were developed by the DDA (Appendix 3.1), covering an area of 968.07 hectares and having a total number of 1,48,262 plots. Of these five colonies, namely, Gokalpuri, Khichripur, Kalyanpuri, Sultanpuri and

⁸Town and Country Planning Organisation, *Jhuggi-Jhonpr Settlements in Delhi* (Part II), *op. cit.*, p. 61.

⁹G. Jha, *Relocation of Squatters in Delhi: A Quest for Policy*, Paper presented to a Seminar on Control of Urban Building Activities (March 20-21, 1978), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

Trilokpuri with an area of 335.58 hectares were developed outside the urban limit of 1981 for which the land has been designated as "green and marshy". The land-use of these areas is yet to be changed to residential. Land was forcefully occupied for the development of a few colonies like Mangolpuri and Sultanpuri without notifying the land for acquisition. Even now the land for colonies developed outside the urban fringe is to be formally acquired.

It is reported that the DDA spent about Rs. 13 crores on the relocation scheme. In spite of this huge expenditure the level of services and amenities provided in the resettlement colonies is deplorable. According to DDA's own estimate, an additional amount of about Rs. 56 crores is required to remove deficiencies and provide adequate services and facilities.¹⁰

To sum up, it is noticed that although the relocation policies have been revised from time-to-time but they always proved to be the outcome of an unrealistic approach. The DDA now proposes to earmark sites for the squatters in the Ring Towns. This is yet another example of an unrealistic policy as the Ring Towns have not yet acquired sound and diversified economic base so as to provide jobs to the people living in squatter settlements.

¹⁰DDA, *Resettlement Colonies*, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

3 Organisation and Management of Resettlement Colonies

SLUM CLEARANCE and improvement work was first entrusted to Delhi Improvement Trust (DIT) in 1934. Thereafter, it was transferred to Delhi Development Provisional Authority in 1956. In 1960, it was under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi where it remained till 1974. From 1974 onwards till 31st March, 1978 it was with the Delhi Development Authority. Now from April, 1978 again it has been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

It was in 1960 that the Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Removal Scheme was formulated when the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme was already existing. As both the schemes were under the direct control of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, it adopted the following twin approach towards slum clearance and Jhuggi-Jhonpuri rehabilitation.¹

- (i) De-congestion of built up areas under slum clearance, and
- (ii) Clearance of squatters under Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Rehabilitation Scheme, popularly known as JJR Scheme.

Under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme, lands of slum areas were acquired and redevelopment programmes drafted; whereas the JJR Schemes were envisaged

¹H.U. Bijlani, *Slum Clearance and Improvement Programmes in Delhi*, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi (unpublished).

as transit areas for squatter population till they were shifted to tenements.

Both the above stated schemes are at present the concern of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Slum and JJ Wing is located in the MCD under the immediate supervision and control of Deputy Commissioner (slum) who is also Deputy Commissioner of JJ Wing and under the overall supervision and control of the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Act, 1956, the Commissioner is a competent authority notified by the Government of India. The tasks of Slum and JJ Wing are: (i) to acquire slum areas and draft redevelopment under the Slum Clearance and Improvement Schemes, and (ii) to maintain services in already existing resettlement colonies where the squatter families (Jhuggi-Jhonpuri dwellers) were transferred under Jhuggi-Jhonpuri Removal Scheme.

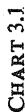
Although the Slum Department has been shifted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi but still the office of the Commissioner (Settlement) is located under the Delhi Development Authority. The Commissioner (settlement) is *inter alia* responsible for the establishment of resettlement colonies, and has nothing to do with declared slum areas; he is mainly concerned with JJ clusters. As soon as the relocation operation is completed in any resettlement colony, it is transferred to the Slum and JJ Wing of the Municipal Corporation for the maintenance of public utility services. So far, no organisational set-up has been built up for such a purpose. It is quite possible that this department may be merged with the Slum and JJ Wing.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP OF THE SLUM AND JJ WING

The Deputy Commissioner who works under the overall control and supervision of the Commissioner, MCD (Chart 3.1) looks after the following three departments:

Slum Wing;
JJ Wing; and
Engineering Branch.

COMMISSIONER



Before describing the organisational set-up of each of these three departments, it may be mentioned at the outset that in all there are four Assistant Commissioners, one Junior Town Planner, one Superintending Engineer, seven Executive Engineers, 31 Assistant Engineers, 112 Junior Executive Engineers and other supporting staff. Each one of these officers looks after some aspects of the Slum and JJ Wing. Although the description of Slum Wing and Engineering Branch is not within the scope of the study but due to the over-lapping nature of certain activities, it is necessary to cover them also while describing the organisational set up of the JJ Wing.

Slum Wing

Assistant Commissioner (Slum): In the Slum Wing, the Assistant Commissioner (slum) is in charge of the following five branches:

Recovery Branch: The Assistant Commissioner (slum) is responsible for the recovery of rents, arrears of rents, management of slum lands and allotment of these lands to other bodies. This recovery branch works under the immediate supervision and control of one tehsildar (slum).

Allotment Branch: This branch is mainly concerned with the management of slum tenements. The slum department has constructed about 12,671 slum tenements which stand allotted to the eligible allottees removed from various parts of the city under Slum Improvement and Clearance Scheme. All the allotments and management of these slum tenements are looked after by one Assistant Estate Officer who is also the Branch Officer of this section. The Assistant Estate Officer (AEO) is responsible for the allotment and cancellation, maintenance of the recovery of dues, undertaking eviction programmes, and all other allied matters regarding the management of these slum tenements.

Lease Administrative Branch: This section works under one Lease Administrative Officer (LAO) who scrutinizes all cases of liquidation of slum tenements in favour of the slum allottees, and transfers the ownership of these slum tenements to the occupants who are the allottees.

Night Shelter Branch: The slum department runs 15 night shelters including six permanent ones in various parts of the

city for the benefit of pavement sleepers; while 6 permanent night shelters are run throughout the year, nine temporary night shelters are run for poor homeless people only for four months during the winter season from November 15 to March 15 of every year. This branch works under the supervision of one Night Shelter Inspector with other supporting staff. In the night shelters the pavement dwellers are provided with water, electricity, straw mats, jute matting, woollen blankets and other facilities to make their lives comfortable.

Sociology Division: The Socio-Economic Survey and Resettlement Division has a strength of 56 members and works under the immediate control and supervision of one Sociologist. The division carries out various types of town planning, socio-economic and other types of surveys to cater to the needs of various branches of Slum and JJ Department.

The Assistant Commissioner who is an over-all incharge of the Slum Wing has also to fulfil the duties of the Chairman Allotment Committee, member of Planning and Works Board, member of Condemnation Board, member Selection Committee and member of the Purchase Committee.

Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Headquarters)

Under the supervision and control of Assistant Commissioner, Planning and Headquarters are: (i) Establishment Branch, (ii) Care-taking and Stores Branch and (iii) Legal Branch.

As far as the supervision and control of these three branches is concerned, the establishment branch is under one Establishment Officer with supporting staff; the care-taking and stores branch is under the charge, care-taking and stores; and the legal branch is under the immediate supervision of one Law Officer with two counsels and supporting staff.

In addition to these, the ACP and Headquarters also functions as a member of Planning and Works Board, member Selection Committee, member Condemnation Board and member Purchase Committee.

The other two Assistant Commissioners work as competent authorities to decide cases pertaining to Slum Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956.

Junior Town Planner: A Junior Town Planner is responsible

for preparing various plans for redevelopment and improvement of slum areas. The planner has a team of surveyors and draftsmen who make the actual preparation of site plans.

Accounts Officer: An Accounts Officer is responsible for maintaining all the accounts of Slum and Resettlement Wing.

JJ or Resettlement Wing

There is one Executive Officer Headquarters who looks after the matters pertaining to the administration of the JJ Wing. The Executive Officer is also a member of Allotment and Selection Committee and works similar to AC(Hq) of the slum side. But at present, all the financial matters are dealt with either by AC(Hq) or AC(s).

There are three more Executive Officers who look after matters pertaining to resettlement colonies. All the 34 resettlement colonies depicted in Chart 3.1 are shared by them and their work is mainly concerned with the recovery of dues, cancellation or allotment of plots, removal of unauthorised occupation, etc. One Accounts Officer looks after all the accounts of the JJ Wing. In addition to this, one tehsildar and one Rent Recovery Officer are also part of the Administrative Section of the JJ Wing.

Engineering Branch

The Engineering Branch looks after both the slum as well as the JJ Wing. The Superintending Engineer is responsible for all important works and the construction of slum tenements, maintenance of the slum tenements on the slum side and development of plots, maintenance of basic services, etc., on the JJ (Resettlement) side. The Superintending Engineer is assisted by five Executive Engineers on the slum side and two Executive Engineers on the JJ side. In all 31 Assistant Engineers work under these seven Executive Engineers. There are 112 Junior Engineers who work under the supervision and control of these Assistant Engineers.

LINKAGES WITH HIGHER-UPS

The Minister of Works and Housing and the Delhi Administration are god fathers of both the slum units—one that is

under the MCD and another which is under the DDA. The Ministry of Works and Housing formulates schemes and the Commissioner (settlement) and Slum and JJ Wing implement them. All financial support is also received from the Ministry. The Corporation, in fact, is only an agency to undertake various slum clearance and improvement schemes.

All policy matters which require the sanction of government are referred to the Ministry. The schemes under slum clearance and JJ are sent for the approval of the Ministry as well as the Delhi Administration.

For sanctioning a scheme, a set procedure is adopted. In the first instance, engineers make an estimate of work in the concerned areas and then submit the report to Delhi Administration. The scheme submitted to Delhi Administration is considered at length by the Ministry of Works & Housing. Either the Ministry sanctions the scheme or asks for its revision. Once the scheme is sanctioned the work is then undertaken by the Slum Department.

Subsidy is made available for low income groups regarding the construction of tenements. This subsidy is provided by the Delhi Administration and the Government of India. Grant is also given by the government on the JJ Side. Some time, banks also advance loans for the construction of houses to the allottees in resettlement colonies on an easy interest rate.

PART II
FIELD STUDY

4 Social Characteristics of Select Resettlement Colonies

A CITY grows like a living organism, developing a system of inter-dependencies among its various components. People coming from different parts of the country settle in the squatter land to develop interacting relationships that give sustenance to each other. But when effort was made to relocate them, all these relationships were broken. An attempt, therefore, to investigate such relationships would be meaningless as far as resettlement colonies are concerned. One can, however, attempt to work out the levels of homogeneity in terms of social and economic opportunities and amenities.

The select resettlement colonies, viz; Seelampur, Wazirpur, Pandu Nagar, Tigri, Khyala Complex, Nand Nagri, Mangolpuri and Patpar Ganj Complex have been studied in this chapter with a view to highlight their social and economic characteristics like age, education, occupation and income of households. In the succeeding chapter an attempt has been made to examine the availability of ten select social and economic facilities that are available to resettlers in these colonies. This attempt would also enable us to distinguish them as a homogeneous group in terms of the level of services and amenities provided.

LOCATION

The location of the select eight resettlement colonies is shown in Fig. 1.1 (p. 7). As mentioned earlier, both the groups

of resettlement colonies, *i.e.*, established before and during the emergency period, mostly have the handicap of being far removed from the core area of the city. The former group includes the colonies like Seelampur, Wazirpur, Pandu Nagar and Tigri whereas the latter group comprises Khyala Complex, Nand Nagri, Mangol Puri and Patpar Ganj Complex. However, there is no denial of the fact that during emergency the problem of remoteness was more aggravated.

Among the select resettlement colonies, Seelampur and Nand Nagri are located near the G.T. Road in the trans-Yamuna area towards east of the city. Tigri is located near the Badarpur Road in the southern most part, outside the urban limit. All the remaining four resettlement colonies are located near G.T. Road in north-western portion of Delhi. It is clear from Appendix 1.1 that Mangol Puri (1.77 sq km), Patpar Ganj (1.68 sq km) and Wazirpur (1.02 sq km) are very large in terms of area as compared to Tigri (0.10 sq km), Pandu Nagar (0.18 sq km), Khyala Complex (0.20 sq km) and Nand Nagri (0.50 sq km). From the angle of density per sq km, Nand Nagri (90,000) presents a picture of overcrowdedness followed by Tigri (86,530). The density of population is the lowest in Seelampur (10,961) followed by Wazirpur (20,188) (Appendix 4.1).

AGE

In all there are 370 respondents in the sample. Out of that 89.46 per cent are below the age of 50 years. This percentage remains, more or less, the same in all colonies except in Wazirpur and Pandu Nagar where respondents covered above the age of 50 years are 35 and 40 per cent, respectively (Appendix 4.2).

EDUCATION

Out of a total of 370 respondents, the percentage of illiterates is as high as 43.24. From this angle, the position of Wazirpur is worst (60%) whereas in Pandu Nagar percentage of illiterates is the lowest (20%). For the sample, as a whole,

or higher level of education is 17.57 whereas the percentage of respondents having primary school education is 39.19. Graduates are mainly found in Tigri (20%), Seelampur (5%), Mangolpuri (2.4%) and Patpar Ganj Complex (0.8%). Only one respondent in the whole sample was found to be a post graduate in Patpar Ganj Complex. The level of literacy is quite low in Pandu Nagar where all the literates possess primary school certificates (Appendix 4.3).

OCCUPATION

In the sample, the highest percentage of respondents is found in case of skilled workers (42.16) followed by semi-skilled workers (17.84), unskilled workers (13.51), shop owners, artists, etc. (13.24), and professionals of lower level (11.08). The percentage of professionals of higher level (0.81), unemployed/retired (1.08) and housewife (0.27) is quite low. As for the inter-locality variations, the percentage of skilled workers is the highest in Mangol Puri (49.60%). In other select colonies also, it never falls below 20 per cent; such being the case in Pandu Nagar and Khyala Complex (Appendix 4.4).

INCOME

The average monthly income of respondents for the sample comes to Rs. 280.10. It is reported to be the highest in case of Tigri (Rs. 357.75) followed by Seelampur (Rs. 331.48). The lowest average monthly income is reported in Pandu Nagar (Rs. 200.00). In all, there are only three colonies in which the average monthly income is above the average monthly income for the sample namely Tigri, Seelampur and Mangolpuri (Appendix 4.5).

A comparison between the old (established before emergency) and the new (established during emergency) resettlement colonies brings out that neither there is any significant difference in the average monthly income of the respondents nor in their average family income (monthly). To be specific, the average income of respondents was found to be Rs. 282.88 in old resettlement colonies as compared to Rs 279.62 in new resettlement colonies. The average family

income in old colonies was Rs. 394.39 as compared to Rs.319.82 in new resettlement colonies (Appendix 4.6). The following hypotheses have been tested in this connection:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the average monthly income of the respondents in the old (established before emergency) and the new resettlement colonies (established during emergency).

Under the above hypothesis the t-value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_8 = 0.152 < t_{0.05, 8} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t—value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis can not be rejected. Thus, from the sample data we can say that there is no significant variation between the income of the respondents in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the average family income of the respondents in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t—value relating to the distribution of the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_8 = 1.740 < t_{0.05, 8} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t-value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence our hypothesis is correct. Thus, there is no reason to believe that the average income between the two different types of localities varies significantly.

The discussions held with people suggest that the average income of respondents has gone down in the new resettlement colonies as compared to what they had while dwelling in the squatter settlements. To be specific, the average income of

the respondents is Rs. 279.62 (Appendix 4.5) in new resettlement colonies which is less than the average monthly income of the same set of respondents while dwelling in the squatter settlements (Rs. 287.08) (Appendix 4.7). But, as can be seen from Appendices 4.6 and 4.8, there is a significant change in the family's monthly income of the respondents. The average monthly family income was Rs. 386.82 (Appendix 4.8) in the new resettlement colonies as compared to Rs. 319.82 (Appendix 4.6) in the new resettlement colonies. The following hypotheses have been tested in this connection.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the respondents' average monthly income before and after coming to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t-value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_8 = 0.0939 < t_{0.05, 8} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t-value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis cannot be rejected. Thus from the sample data we can conclude that there is no significant change between the average income of the respondents in the resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the average family income (monthly) before and after coming to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t-value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_8 = 8.4854 > t_{0.05, 8} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t-value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected. Thus, there is a

reason to believe that the average family income of the same families before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlement has varied significantly. This may be on account of the women folk losing job opportunities in the resettlement colonies.

SIZE OF FAMILY

The average family size for the sample is 4.44 persons. It is the highest in case of Wazirpur and Pandu Nagar (6) and lowest in Nand Nagri (3.9). The average family size in old resettlement colonies (5.65) is higher than that of the new resettlement colonies (4.23). More than half (54.06%) households have 4 or less family members (Appendix 4.9).

NUMBER OF EARNING MEMBERS

The average number of earning members for the sample is 1.32. It is the highest in case of Wazirpur (1.95) followed by Khyala Complex (1.47); whereas it is the lowest in Tigri (1.10). It is interesting to note that in all the selected old resettlement colonies except Tigri, the average number of earning members in the family is more than 1.32. On the other hand, in new resettlement colonies, the average number of earning members is less than 1.32 except in Khyala Complex (Appendix 4.10).

PERIOD OF OCCUPANCY

It is observed in Appendix 4.11 that out of a total of 370 respondents, 33(8.92%) occupied the present resettlement sites before 1966. Majority of such cases are found in Pandu Nagar (100%) followed by Seelampur (80%) and Wazirpur (60%). Another 22(5.91%) households came to the present resettlement colonies between 1967 and 1975. Their occurrence is the highest in Tigri (100%) followed by Wazirpur (40%) and Seelampur (20%). The remaining 315 (85.13%) households.

occupied the present sites in new resettlement colonies which came into existence during the emergency period (June 1975 to March 1977). All the households belonging to Khyala Complex, Nand Nagri, Mangol Puri and Patpar Ganj Complex, were shifted from the squatter settlements to these colonies during the emergency period.

POSSESSION OF TENEMENTS

Out of the total of 370 households, 97.30 per cent possess their own tenements or have taken houses on lease. Thus, only 2.7 per cent of the respondents pay rent for the occupancy of tenements (Appendix 4.12). Before occupying these tenements, a large majority of these households were dwelling in the squatter settlements; whereas only 4.32 per cent cases were such who came to the present site from places other than the squatter settlements. The later cases are mostly from old resettlement colonies (Appendix 4.13). It is interesting to note that out of 16 such households, in 12(75%) cases the present tenement was purchased from a resettler, which is a clear evidence for a 'benami' transaction (Appendix 4.14).

Of the 370 households, leaving aside the 12(3.24%) cases who purchased the present tenements from resettlers, all the 358(96.76%) constructed the present tenements themselves. There is not even a single tenement in the selected resettlement colonies which was constructed by the Delhi Development Authority (Appendix 4.15).

Replying to the question why did the resettlers settle down in the squatters before coming to the present locations, out of a total of 370 respondents, a large majority of them 148 (40%) stated it to be due to the cheapness of the place and another 162 (43.78%) because of the nearness of the place of employment. Only 16 (4.32%) respondents selected the old sites because their relatives or friends were already staying there who called them to reside with them in squatter settlements. Only 8(2.16%) respondents stated that they selected the old sites because their wives could serve as maid servants in the nearby localities. However, the remaining 36(9.73%) respondents either did not respond to the query or were not staying

in the squatter settlements before coming to these resettlement colonies (Appendix 4.16). As for the reason why did these resettlers leave the squatter settlements, a large majority of respondents, *i.e.*, 357 (96.49%) stated it to be mainly due to the government intervention. Only a single respondent left the old place because of its poor hygienic conditions. Another single respondent left it because housing and public services were very poor. However, 11(2.97%) respondents again either did not respond to the query or were not residing in the squatter settlements before coming to the present locations. Surprisingly, not even a single respondent was attracted by the availability of plots free of cost and interest free loan for the construction of house (Appendix 4.17). Out of 370 households, 233 (62.97%) cases were such who had come to their old places from outside Delhi (Appendix 4.18). Of these 233 households, a large majority, *i.e.*, 190(81.55%) have migrated to Delhi from villages, another 36(15.45%) from cities with population more than 1 lakh and the rest 7(3.00%) from towns with population less than 1 lakh (Appendix 4.19).

Out of a total of 370 households, it is observed that 193 (52.16%) are satisfied with the selection of sites in the present resettlement colonies. However, more than 90 per cent of the respondents from old resettlement colonies are satisfied with the present sites as compared to only 45 percent from the new resettlement colonies (Appendix 4.20). On the other hand, 177 unsatisfied respondents provide different reasons for their discontentment. A majority of them 110(62.15%) stated it to be the remoteness of the place of employment from the resettlement colony. As a result, the expenditure on transport and inconveniences have increased. These respondents are mostly from the new resettlement colonies and also from Wazirpur which is an old resettlement colony. There are 29(16.38%) cases who consider the inadequate supply of public utility services like water, toilet, medical, etc., as the reason for their discontentment. Such cases are cent per cent in Seelampur and are also present in new resettlement colonies. The absence of any nearby locality was also one of the reasons of discontentment shown by 18(10.17%) cases in the new resettlement colonies as their housewives

could not afford to go to the distant localities for household jobs. Only in Patparganj Complex, the danger of floods during the monsoon season due to the lower level of the complex has been considered as another reason of discontentment by one respondent.

5 Field Observations: Services and Amenities

THE AVAILABILITY of services and amenities in the select resettlement colonies can be examined in terms of social and spatial accessibility of services to the community. To make the distinction between the level of availability and spatial accessibility, it may be mentioned that with a high level of availability it is possible that a specific service is not spatially accessible so that people have to travel a minimum of distance to use it. A service has also to be socially accessible in the sense that people should have the information to claim the supply. However, there are not only services and amenities of the type mentioned above but also facilities like transport, post and telegraph and market that determine the quality of living conditions in an environment. When a service is provided according to certain given standards it may satisfy the needs of a particular section of population or the community at large. How far these standards prove to be successful in achieving the desired goal is a question that can be answered by all sections of the population for whom these standards have been planned. The present chapter probes into this aspect empirically.

For examining the availability of services from the angle of social and spatial access, we have selected ten facilities, *viz.*, public transport, water supply, sewerage, electricity, health, education, housing, post and telegraph, recreation and market. A comparison of availability of facilities is made between two sets: (i) old (established before 1975) and new (established during emergency) resettlement colonies, and (ii) before

and after people moved into the new resettlement colonies. As the field survey was conducted in August/September, 1977 soon after emergency period was over, it was hoped that the resettlers in Khyala Complex, Nand Nagari, Mangol Puri and Patpar Ganj Complex had not forgotten the type of environment that was available in squatter settlements before they shifted to the new resettlement colonies that came into existence during the emergency period. On the other hand, there was no point in comparing the old resettlement colonies with squatter settlements in this fashion because with the lapse of time, resettlers in these colonies must have forgotten about the availability of facilities in a specific manner as was desired to be known in this survey. The availability of select facilities has been discussed in the succeeding part of this chapter.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

An attempt has been made here to study certain transportation particulars of the respondents for reaching their place of occupation and also their views on the public transportation system, in general.

Distance Travelled

Appendix 5.1 gives distribution of respondents according to the distance they cover to reach their place of employment from their residence. It may be observed that the average distance travelled by the respondents in this regard comes to 10.77 km for the total sample of 370 respondents. There are only 45 (12.16%) cases where the distance traversed is less than 500 metres; whereas in another 15(4.05%) case, it is between 500 metres to 1 km. In 111(30%) cases it is between 1 km to 10 km, 158(42.70%) cases 10 to 20 km and in 41(11.08%) cases the distance travelled is more than 20 km. Of these 41 cases, 40 are from new resettlements colonies and only one case is from the old resettlement colony (*i.e.*, Seelampur) where the respondent has to travel more than 20 km distance for reaching the place of employment. The average distance travelled by respondents in new resettlement colonies is 11.80 km as compared to 4.86 km in the old resettlement colonies. The difference in the average distance has led to

test the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance travelled by the respondents for going to the place of employment in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 6.994 > t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant at 5 per cent level, and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected. Thus, from the sample data we conclude that there is a significant increase in the distance, the respondents have to travel for going to the place of employment in the new resettlement colonies as compared to the old resettlement colonies.

Next, a comparison between people's opinion toward the and distance covered to reach the place of employment before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies, reveals that the average distance travelled in the new resettlement colonies is much higher (11.80 km) as compared to 3.40 km while dwelling in the squatter settlements (Appendices 5.1 and 5.2). Also the percentage of respondents travelling more than 20 km in old locales was 1.59 as compared to the situation now existing in the new resettlement colonies (12.70 %). To substantiate these findings, the following hypothesis has been tested:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance travelled by the respondents for going to the place of employment before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 11.3294 > t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant as 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the distance travelled by the respondents for going to their place of employment has increased significantly after shifting to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlements.

Modes of Transport

Out of a total of 370 respondents, a majority 215(58.11%) of them use public bus followed by bicycle 75(20.27%); whereas 61(16.49%) go by walk to their place of employment. Modes like train 6(1.62%) and auto-rickshaw 3(0.81%), however, are not much used (Appendix 5.3).

A comparison between the old and new resettlement colonies reveals interesting usage of different modes of transportation. In old colonies, the highest percentage of respondents 26 (47.27%) go to their place of occupation by walk. Public bus 14(25.45%) and bicycle 13(23.64%) are the main modes of transportation used for the purpose. While in new colonies, in a majority of cases 201(63.81%) public bus is used followed by bicycle 62(19.68%); whereas 35(11.11%) go to their place of employment by walk. Some respondents use train 6(1.9%) and auto-rickshaw 2(0.63%) also (Appendix 5.3).

Out of 315 respondents who were shifted during emergency from the squatter settlements, a large majority, i.e., 261(82.86%) were using either bicycle or going by walk to their place of employment. However, only 50(15.87%) respondents were using public buses in this regard (Appendix 5.4).

Journey Time

It is observed that the average time spent by respondents in resettlement colonies for reaching their place of employment is 58.3 minutes. The time spent for reaching the place of employment by the respondents varies between the old and new resettlement colonies. To be specific, it is 25.31 minutes in the old colonies as compared to 64.06 minutes in the new colonies (Appendix 5.5). The following hypothesis has been tested in this regard.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the time spent

by the respondents in reaching to their place of employment in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 5.983 > t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected. Thus, from the sample data we conclude that the time spent by the respondents for going to their place of employment is more in the new resettlement colonies as compared to the old resettlement colonies.

The average time spent on journey by the resettlers now residing in new resettlement colonies is 64.06 minutes as compared to 22.97 minutes while dwelling in squatter settlements. This shows that their condition in respect of journey time has declined after coming to the new sites (Appendices 5.5 and 5.6).

Similarly, to mark the significance of difference between the time spent on journey by respondents now residing in new resettlement colonies and while dwelling in squatter settlements, the following hypothesis has been tested:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the time spent by the respondents for going to the place of employment before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlements.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 6.9273 > t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the time spent by the respondents for going to their place of employment has

changed significantly after coming to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlements.

Monthly Expenditure on Transport

The average monthly amount spent on transport is Rs. 29.72 for the sample as a whole. Between the old and new resettlement colonies it stands as Rs. 15.46 and Rs. 32.21, respectively (Appendix 5.7). The following hypothesis is formulated to test the difference in the amount spent on transport between old and new colonies:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the expenditure incurred on transport by the respondents for going to their place of employment in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be :

$$t_6 = 3.409 > t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, from the sample data we conclude that the expenditure incurred on transport by the respondents for going to their place of employment is more in the new resettlement colonies as compared to the amount spent by the respondents in the old resettlement colonies.

On the other hand, the average amount spent on transport in squatter settlements was of the order of Rs. 9.22 only (Appendix 5.8). This shows that the amount spent by the resettlers now has gone up three times as compared to what they were spending while residing in the squatter settlements. The following hypothesis is tested in this regard:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the expenditure incurred on transport by the respondents before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlements.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 6.0643 > t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the amount spent by the respondents on transport for going to the place of employment has changed significantly after shifting to the new resettlement colonies from the squatter settlements.

Transport Used by Family Members

This section includes the travel particulars of wives of the respondents, earning members other than the respondents, and the youngest primary school and secondary school-going children in their families in terms of distance travelled and time and money spent.

Travel Particulars of Wives of Respondents: The average distance travelled by wives of the respondents works out as 5.27 km. In case of old resettlement colonies this turns out to be 2.83 km as compared to new settlement colonies where it stands as 6.29 km. In the former case, the distance travelled by their wives to reach the place of occupation is as large as 20 km in Patpar Ganj Complex but in other old and new resettlement colonies it never exceeds 10 km (Appendix 5.9). To reach their destination either they walk (65.11%) or go by public bus (34.89%) (Appendix 5.10).

The average time spent on journey to the place of employment by their wives is 37.54 minutes for the sample as a whole. In old resettlement colonies, the average time spent on journey is quite low, *i.e.*, 28.75 minutes as compared to 40.65 minutes in the new resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.11). The average monthly expenditure in new resettlement colonies is Rs. 24.32 which is more than three times the amount spent in old colonies (Rs. 6.33) (Appendix 5.12).

Travel Particulars of Earning Members (other than the respondents): The average distance travelled by the earning members for going to the place of employment is 7.12 km for the sample as a whole. This works out to 3.48 and 8.47

km between old and new resettlement colonies, respectively (Appendix 5.13). As for the mode of transport used by the earning members in the family, out of a total of 74 cases, 30(40.54%) use public buses, 28(37.84%) go by walk and 13(17.57%) use bicycle for going to their place of employment. Similarly, a comparison between the old and the new resettlement colonies reveals that more than 50 per cent respondents in the new resettlement colonies use public buses whereas in the old colonies 60 per cent go by walk and 30 per cent by bicycle (Appendix 5.14).

The average time spent by the earning members is 41.77 minutes for the sample whereas there is almost double the difference in the average time spent on journey between the old (28.30 minutes) and new (46.76 minutes) resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.15). The average monthly expenditure for the sample is Rs. 19.01; whereas it is three times more in new (Rs. 23.31) resettlement colonies as compared to the old colonies (Rs. 7.40) (Appendix 5.16).

Travel Particulars of Primary School-going Children: As anticipated the distance travelled by the primary school-going children has to be quite low. Still we find that for the sample it is 0.55 kms (Appendix 5.17). A large majority, i.e., 160 (96.39) of primary school-going children walks for going to their school, whereas only 5(3.01%) go by private bus and 1(0.60%) by school bus. It seems as if in the new resettlement colonies school buses are not available and the people have to depend solely on public buses. This is perhaps due to the reason that these new colonies are not adjacent to other localities of Delhi (Appendix 5.18). The time spent by these children is 10.83 minutes for the sample which is almost the same for new and old resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.19). Similarly, the average monthly expenditure incurred by respondents for sending their children to primary school is almost the same for the sample as well as for old and new resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.20).

Travel Particulars of Secondary School-going Children: For the sample, the average distance comes to 1.71 km whereas between old and new colonies it stands as 0.63 and 1.93 kms respectively (Appendix 5.21). As for the mode of transport used it is mostly by walk. Some children use

bicycles and public buses also (Appendix 5.22). The average time spent is 16.64 minutes for the sample. It is 17.96 minutes in new resettlement colonies as compared to 10 minutes in the old. No child spends more than 15 minutes for going to the school in case of old resettlement colonies; whereas it goes up to two hours in the new resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.23). As for the expenditure incurred on the transport by the secondary school-going children, it is Rs. 4.98 for the sample as a whole. Interestingly, the average amount spent is more in the old resettlement colonies as compared to the new ones (Appendix 5.24).

Frequency of Buses

Appendix 5.25 shows the distribution of the number of buses originating from the resettlement colonies in an hour for going to different nodes in Delhi City viz., (i) Railway Station/Red Fort/Jama Masjid, (ii) Inter-State Bus Terminal, (iii) I.T.O./I.P. Depot, (iv) Connaught Place, (v) Kendriya Terminal, (vi) Karol Bagh Terminal, (vii) Subji Mandi Area/University Area, (viii) Lajpat Nagar Terminal and (ix) Dhaula Khan/R.K. Puram. It is observed from the appendix that no bus originates from Pandu Nagar which is an old resettlement colony and Khyala Complex which is a new resettlement site. As for the frequency of number of buses originating in an hour, it is the highest in new resettlement colonies like Patpar Ganj (12) followed by Nand Nagri (9). But in terms of directions covered, the former is in far better situation than latter. In general, bus frequency is comparatively better in new resettlement colonies. It is, however, not possible to make a comparison between new resettlements and squatter settlements as respondents were not clear about the frequency of buses while residing in squatter settlements. Also, there was not much need to travel by bus since they were mostly placed very close to their place of employment.

Apart from buses that originate from old and new resettlement colonies, there were also buses touching these colonies. The frequency of buses in an hour in this respect is comparatively better in old resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.26).

Change of Buses on way to Place of Employment

It is observed from Appendix 5.27 that out of 14 respondents from old settlement colonies only 2 respondents change buses once and 1 twice while going to the place of employment. On the other hand, in new resettlement colonies out of 201 respondents, 87(43.28%) change it once, 19(9.45%) change twice and 6(2.99%) change it thrice (Appendix 5.27). However, the remaining 89(44.28%) do not change buses while going to their place of employment. Out of the 50 respondents who were using public buses to go to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements, 10(20%) used to change buses once, 2(4%) twice and 1(2%) thrice. The remaining 37(74%) were not changing buses at all (Appendix 5.28).

Regularity of Public Buses

Out of 370 respondents in the sample, 111(30.00%) state that the public buses are sometimes regular; 73 (19.73%) state that they are fairly regular, 33(8.92%) consider them to be mostly regular and 23(6.22%) respondents consider them as always regular. A reasonably good number of respondents, i.e., 79(21.35%) have stated that the public buses are rarely regular. However, 51(13.78%) respondents did not give any comment in this regard (Appendix 5.29).

Out of 315 respondents in the sample who were shifted to the new resettlement colonies from squatter settlements during emergency, a good number, i.e., 141(44.77%) have stated that the public buses were sometimes regular in the squatter settlements. Only 14(4.44%) respondents have stated that the public buses were rarely regular. Another 58(18.41%) did not respond to the query (Appendix 5.30). To examine the relationship between the perception of respondents regarding the regularity of public buses, the following hypotheses have been tested:

Hypothesis

Perception of the respondents regarding regularity of public buses remains same in both old and new resettlement colonies.

Assuming the hypothesis to be true the expected frequen-

cies regarding the perceptions of the respondents in the new resettlement colonies have been calculated by applying observed percentage distribution for the old resettlement colonies. The χ^2 -value so worked out is:

$$\chi^2_2 = 6.442 > \chi^2_{0.05, 2} = 5.99$$

This shows that the χ^2 -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, from the sample data we conclude that the perception of the respondents regarding the regularity of public buses between old and new resettlement colonies varies significantly.

Hypothesis

Perception of respondents regarding regularity of public buses remains same in the new resettlement colonies and squatter settlements.

Under the above hypothesis the χ^2 -value pertaining to the distribution of the respondents in the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements works out to be:

$$\chi^2_4 = 113.39 > \chi^2_{0.05, 4} = 9.49$$

This shows that χ^2 -value is highly significant and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the perception of respondents regarding regularity of public buses varies significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Reasons for not Using Bus Transport

Out of a total of 150 respondents not using public buses in the sample, a good number, i.e., 51(34%) states the nearness of the place of employment as the reason for not using the public buses to go to their place of employment. There are 37(24.67%) cases who cannot afford to wait for DTC buses which are often regular. Another 15(10%) are the cases who possess their own conveyance and 12(8%) are such who do not

like to travel in crowded buses. In 10(6.67%) cases their nature of job is such which prevents the use of public buses. Only 7(4.67%) respondents state that there is no bus service available in their colony and other bus stops are at a considerable distance from the colony. In 2(1.33%) cases, there is no straight bus available to go to the place of their employment (Appendix 5.31). Of the 265 respondents, a majority of them, i.e., 188(70.94%) consider the nearness of the place of employment as the reason for not using public buses at the time when they were residing in squatter settlements before coming to the present new resettlement colonies during the emergency (Appendix 5.32). Other reasons mentioned are, more or less, in the same pattern as observed in case of the old and new resettlement colonies in Appendix 5.31.

Suggestions to Improve Transport Service

To improve the transport facility in resettlement colonies, the most important suggestion given by the respondents is that the present flat rate system of fare is not economical for travelling short distances and hence, it should be changed. Of 370 respondents 184(49.73%) have made this suggestion. Among others, 70(18.92%) desire an increase in the frequency of buses, 49(13.24%) want that direct buses should originate from the colony, 15(4.05%) demand bus service to the colony and the remaining 52(14.05%) give no comment in this regard. Obviously, suggestion for changing the present flat rate system has mostly come from colonies like Mangol Puri and Patpar Ganj which are located at the outskirts of the city. In Khyala Complex there is no bus service available at present, hence the respondents have suggested to provide the service to the colony (Appendix 5.33).

WATER SUPPLY

Resettlement colonies, whether old or new, are very well known for the inadequate supply of water. Municipal water connections are hardly to be seen in either of these colonies except in Wazirpur where a respondent has stated that he possesses a private connection (Appendix 5.34). From this angle, the households in new resettlement colonies while

residing in squatter settlements were slightly in better condition when three households possessed municipal water connection (Appendix 5.35). All the three connections were metered water connections.

The major source of water supply in old and new resettlement colonies is through public stand posts. In latter case this dependency is very high (93.97%) as compared to the former case (72.73%). Among other sources, hand pumps and municipal private connections are worth mentioning. On the other hand, the households in new resettlement colonies while dwelling in squatter settlements had more number of water sources, viz., municipal private connection, public stand post, municipal water from neighbour's house, hand pump, etc. Among all these sources, the most important was public stand post on which 89.42 per cent households were depending for their water supply (Appendix 5.35).

Public Stand Posts

The importance of public stand posts in the life of resettlers is quite clear from the above analysis of field data. As for spatial access, it would be interesting to note the distance of the public stand posts from the households. Of the total 336 households in old and new resettlement colonies, a majority of them, i.e., 220(65.48%) draw water from public stand posts located at a distance of less than 50 metres. The average distance for the sample as a whole comes to 67.89 metres. However, the percentage of households drawing water from public stand posts at a distance less than 50 metres is more in the old resettlement colonies (82.50%) as compared to the new ones (63.18%). Among the new resettlement colonies there are 8 households in Mangol Puri that draw water from public stand posts located at a distance of more than 500 metres.

The average distance of households from public stand posts in old resettlement colonies is 39.76 metres as compared to 71.69 metres in new resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.36).

The following hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference in the average distances between the old and new resettlement colonies.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of the public stand posts from the residence of the respondents in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 2.002 < t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, from the sample data we can say that there is no significant variation between the distance of the public stand posts from the residence of the respondents in the old and the new resettlement colonies.

A comparison between new resettlement colonies and the situation when these people were dwelling in squatter settlements also presents quite an interesting picture. The distance of public stand posts from residence in new resettlement colonies is less than 50 metres in 63.18 per cent cases as compared to 75.32 per cent cases while they were dwelling in the squatter settlements. Also there were 3(0.96%) cases where the water was drawn from a public stand post at a distance more than 500 metres (Appendix 5.37). The following hypothesis has been tested in this regard.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of the public stand posts from the residence of the respondents before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 0.5558 < t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the distance of the public stand posts from the residence of the respondents does not vary significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements. As the average distance between the residence of respondents and the public stand posts in the resettlement colonies is 71.69 metres as compared to 53 metres in the squatter settlements, one can conclude that the resettlers were in better position in this regard while dwelling in the squatter settlements although the variation does not stand significant, statistically.

Of the total of 336 households in the sample, half of them face difficulties in getting water from the public stand posts. The percentage of households facing difficulties, however, is more in new resettlement colonies (52.03%) as compared to the old colonies (35%). Out of 168 households that face difficulties both in new and old resettlement colonies, 55(32.74%) do not get water supply properly as the public stand posts, generally, remain out-of-order. Before 42(25%) households the main difficulty is over-crowding at the public stand posts. In 18(10.17%) cases the non-availability of clear water constitutes the major difficulty. According to 17(10.12%) respondents it is due to quarrels that mostly take place at the public stand posts which prevent them to get adequate supply of water for their daily requirements. In 13(7.73%) cases there is only one hand pump in the lane that too remains out-of-order most of the time (Appendix 5.38).

In old and new resettlement colonies, out of 369 households, only 7(1.9%) tried to get the municipal water connection whereas the remaining 362(98.1%) never attempted to do so. The reasons for not trying to get the municipal water connection are mainly attributed to financial constraints by 110(30.39%) respondents and non-availability of municipal water supply system in the colonies by 251. However, only one respondent did not try to get water connection due to certain administrative reasons (Appendix 5.39).

It is interesting to observe that out of 369 households, a large majority, i.e., 354(95.93%) is willing to go for a municipal water connection in their portion provided the assistance in the form of payment of connection charges in instalments is given. This situation is, more or less, the same in both

old and new resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.40).

Perception of Respondents Regarding Adequacy of Water Supply

Of the total of 370 respondents in old and new resettlement colonies only 15(4.05%) consider the present supply of water in their colony as adequate; whereas a majority of them either consider the supply as highly inadequate (54.59%) or just inadequate (34.59%). A comparison between the old and new resettlement colonies brings out significant differences in the availability of water supply. The following hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference in this regard:

Hypothesis

Respondents' perception regarding adequacy of water supply remains same from both the old and the new resettlement colonies.

Assuming the hypothesis to be true the expected frequencies regarding the perception of respondents in the new resettlement colonies have been calculated. From this the χ^2 -value works out to be:

$$\chi^2_2 = 33.8868 > \chi^2_{0.05, 2} = 5.99$$

This shows that the χ^2 -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, from the sample data it appears that the perception of respondents regarding the adequacy of water supply varies significantly between the old and the new resettlement colonies.

In case of new resettlement colonies the total inadequacy (combining cols. 6 and 7 in Appendix 5.41) comes to 90.48 per cent as compared to 81.72 per cent of the total in the old colonies. Thus, inadequacy of water supply is more in new resettlement colonies as compared to old resettlement colonies.

On the other hand, the total inadequacy (adding columns 6 and 7 in Appendix 5.42) is stated to be on lower side by

respondents from new resettlement colonies (90.48%) as compared to the situation when they were residing in squatter settlements (65.71%). The following hypothesis tests the significance of this difference:

Hypothesis

Respondents' perception regarding the adequacy of water supply remains same in the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Under the above hypothesis the χ^2 -value pertaining to the distribution of respondents regarding adequacy of water supply works out to be:

$$\chi^2_2 = 110.85 > \chi^2_{0.05, 2} = 5.99$$

This shows that the χ^2 -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe the perception of respondents regarding adequacy of water supply varies significantly between the squatter settlements and the new resettlement colonies.

SEWERAGE

The findings of field survey have endorsed the views of public, in general, that among all the services and amenities given to resettlement colonies, the best one is that of sewerage. These latrines look more beautiful than the tenement of a resettler. Of 370 respondent households, a large majority state the availability of public latrine facilities in their colonies. It is only in Seelampur Colony (old) that the rest of 3.24 per cent do not avail of this common facility as they possess own latrine in their houses (Appendix 5.43).

The resettlers from new colonies while dwelling in squatter colonies did not enjoy the sewerage facility to the extent now available at new sites (Appendix 5.43 and 5.44).

Distance from Public Latrines

As regards the distance of public latrines from the residence of resettlers, the average distance comes to 87.47 metres

in case of the old and new colonies taken together. Between the old and new colonies the average distance is more in latter case whereas in Khyala Complex it is reported to be as high as 300 metres. Among all the resettlement colonies, it is only in old colony of Pandu Nagar that the distance of public latrines from residence is as low as 30 metres (Appendix 5.45). A hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference between old and new colonies in terms of the distance of public latrines from the residence of resettlers.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of the public latrines from residence of the respondents in the old and new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis that t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 0.848 < t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected. Thus, from the sample data we can say that there is no significant variation between the distance of the public latrines from the residence of respondents in the old and new resettlement colonies.

A comparison made by residents that are now residing in new resettlement colonies with the situation when they were dwelling in squatter settlements reveals that their position was better in the latter case. The average distance of public latrines from their residence comes to 72.02 metres while residing in squatter settlements as compared to 88.96 metres in the new resettlement colonies (Appendices 5.45 and 5.46). The following hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference between these two kinds of environments in this regard:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance

of the public latrines from the residence of respondents before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 1.2637 < t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the distance of the public latrines from the residence of the respondents does not vary significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Number of Latrine Seats

Regarding the adequacy of the number of public latrine seats, out of a total of 370 respondents in old and new resettlement colonies, a large majority (86.76%) considers them to be sufficient. The rest 13.24 per cent regard them as insufficient. This sufficiency is reported to be high in case of old resettlement colonies (92.53%) as compared to the new resettlement colonies (85.71%).

Flush Type Latrines

It is very interesting to note that there is a very high demand for flush type latrines in both old and new resettlement colonies. Out of 370 respondents, 96.76 per cent want flush type latrines in their colonies. There is cent-per-cent willingness to go for these latrines in old colonies that established before the emergency period. Further, it is observed in these colonies that respondents are prepared to pay the service charges for maintaining flush latrines. Of the 358 respondents who are in favour of flush latrines, a majority of them, *i.e.*, 75.28 per cent desire to go for flush latrines and also ready to pay the service charges.

Suggestions to Improve Sewerage Facility

Out of the sample of 370 respondents, a considerable

number, 188(50.81%) suggests the maintenance of cleanliness in the colony. On the other hand, 32(8.65%) suggest that the number of latrines should be increased. Such cases are reported mainly in new resettlement colonies. Another 21(5.68%) respondents are interested in the provision of light in the latrines. This suggestion also comes mainly from new colonies. Nearness of public latrines to residence is required by 14(3.78%) cases. These are also mostly the cases in new colonies. In old colonies, there is a demand for the improvement of water supply in latrines by 4(1.08%) respondents. Apart from these, there are suggestions, like provision of doors to the latrines, distance from the residence should not be very close and the provision of flush system for the improvement of sewerage facility in resettlement colonies.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity mainly enters the consumption basket of resettlers indirectly particularly when there is case of a large majority of persons 357(96.49%) depending on street-lighting. Only 13(3.51%) households possess electricity connection in their portion which is a direct consumption of electricity in select resettlement colonies. All the four new resettlement colonies do not have any direct consumption of electricity. It is only in old colonies that this consumption is stated to be significant by 13(23.64%) cases (Appendix 5.47). At the time when the respondents in new resettlement colonies were dwelling in squatter settlements, the position of electricity-connection was much better. Nearly 5.08 per cent cases possessed electricity connection in their portion; whereas there is no electricity connection in their portion while residing in new resettlement colonies at present (Appendix 5.48).

Stability in Power Supply

An uninterrupted supply is one of the factors that promotes satisfaction among the clients. Of the total of 13 respondents in old resettlement colonies who possess electricity connections in their portions, 8(61.54%) have stated that power cuts are very frequent, whereas according to the remaining 5(38.46%), they occur sometimes (Appendix 5.49).

As there is no electricity connection in new resettlement colonies, there is no possibility to compare the situation of power cuts between old and new resettlement colonies. However, the experience of respondents of new resettlement colonies while dwelling in squatter settlements can be seen from Appendix 5.50 where out of 16 respondents, 13(81.25%) have stated the occurrence of power cuts sometimes. According to the remaining 3(18.75%) cases these power cuts are never experienced.

Voltage Fluctuation

Apart from power cuts, fluctuation in the voltage is also a disturbing factor to the clients. The views expressed by the respondents in old resettlement colonies regarding the low voltage in the electricity supply are given in Appendix 5.51. It may be observed from the appendix that out of 13 respondents, 3(23.08%) have stated that the voltage fluctuations are very frequent and another 4(30.77%) stated them to be frequent. But according to still another 5(38.46%) they occur only some time and according to only 1(7.69%) they never occur.

The conditions in squatter colonies were slightly better as out of 16 respondents only a single case considered it to be occurring frequently. According to another 13(81.25%) it was only some time whereas 2(12.50%) stated it to be never a case (Appendix 5.52).

Monthly Expenditure

The average monthly expenditure incurred by the households on electricity in old resettlement colonies is Rs 13.73 (Appendix 5.53). While residing in squatter colonies, the respondents (now in new resettlement colonies) had an average monthly expenditure of Rs. 12.97 on electricity (Appendix 5.54).

Possession of Electric Gadgets

Among resettlement colonies, only respondents from old resettlement colonies have stated about the possession of electric gadgets. Of the 15 respondents having electricity connection in their portions, 9 possess one fan each, 2 a

heater each, 1 television and the remaining 3 other electric gadgets like press and radio. On the other hand, when 16 respondents in new resettlement colonies had electric connection while dwelling in squatter settlements, all of them possessed one fan each, 2 a water heater each, and 8 other electric gadgets.

Reasons for not Possessing Electricity Connections

Of the total of 357 households not having electricity connections in both old and new resettlement colonies, it is observed that a majority of them do not possess electricity connection to their portions as no electricity is available in the colony. Obviously, such cases are more in new colonies as compared to the old ones. In 69(19.33%) cases the major reason for not having electricity connection is their incapability to afford the cost of installation. This is more a case in old colonies. On the other hand, 9 cases are such where no need for electricity has been felt particularly in old resettlement colonies. Only two respondents from Mangol Puri have applied for the connection but it has not yet been given to them.

Of the 69 respondents who have stated that they cannot afford the installation charges, 97.10 per cent would go for an electricity connection in their portion if the installation charges are subsidized by the government.

Suggestions Given by Respondents

Out of 370 respondents, a majority (78.11%) has suggested that more number of public street lights should be provided. This suggestion has been made by respondents both in old as well as new resettlement colonies although it has been suggested by more than 80 per cent respondents in Pandu Nagar (100), Nand Nagri (86), and Patpar Ganj (84). There are 10 per cent respondents who suggest the provision of domestic connections to improve the electricity supply in the colony. These are mostly from new resettlement colonies particularly in Khyala Complex. An insignificant number of respondents 7(1.89%) have suggested voltage stabilization for improving the electricity supply. Obviously this suggestion has been

made by respondents from old resettlement colonies; whereas 10 per cent cases have not made any suggestion.

HEALTH

One of the arguments given to defend the removal of squatter families from the government and private lands is given in terms of medical and health considerations. It is the question of improving their health conditions that often comes at the back of such squatter clearance schemes. But as the field study reveals, this too might have not been achieved in its true perspective.

In resettlement colonies, out of a total of 370 respondents, 264(71.35%) state the availability of government medical dispensary in their colony. But there is a considerable difference between this type of statement between the old (50.91%) and new (74.92%) resettlement colonies which shows that the medical facilities available to the latter are much better off than the former (Appendix 5.55). While comparing new resettlement colonies with the situation that was prevailing in squatter colonies, the condition was reported to be slightly better in latter case. About 79 per cent cases in squatter colonies state that they had the facility of government medical dispensary (Appendix 5.56). Thus, as far as the availability is concerned between new resettlement colonies and squatter settlements, there is no difference between the two.

The percentage of households availing of medical facilities is 52.27 for resettlers though it differs between old (64.29) and new (50.85) resettlement colonies (Appendix 5.57). But this percentage was more when the households now residing in new resettlement colonies were dwelling in squatter settlements (86.4) (Appendix 5.58).

Out of 106 households who do not have the government medical dispensary in their resettlement colonies, a large majority of them, *i.e.*, 84(79.25%) avail of allopathic treatment from private doctors; 13(12.36%) go for ayurvedic treatment and the rest 9(8.49%) depend on other treatments. The situation between the old and new resettlement colonies is almost the same from this angle (Appendix 5.59). But

while dwelling in squatter settlements, the respondents now residing in new resettlement colonies used to go to homoeopathic treatment also (Appendix 5.60).

Distance from Medical Dispensaries

The average distance of the government medical dispensary from the residence of resettlers comes to about 0.5 km for the sample though it varies considerably between the old (0.21 km) and the new (0.54 km) resettlement colonies. It is observed that in the new resettlement colonies, there are people who have to travel even more than 2 km of distance for going to the government medical dispensaries; whereas in the old resettlement colonies this distance is not more than 400 metres as reported by the respondents (Appendix 5.61).

While residing in squatter settlements, the respondents from new resettlement colonies, have stated the average distance of the government dispensary from their residence as 0.4 km (Appendix 5.62). This shows that the average distance in squatter settlements was less as compared to the situation now prevailing in new resettlement colonies in this regard.

An attempt has been made here to test statistically the significance of difference that exists between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements in terms of the distance covered to avail of medical dispensary facilities.

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of Government Medical Dispensary from the residence of the respondents in the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 0.3319 < t_{0.05, 6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the distance of the

government medical dispensary from the residence of the respondents does not vary significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Difficulties at the Time of Sickness

Of the total of 370 households in selected eight resettlement colonies, a majority (75.95%) face difficulties at the time of sickness. The percentage of people facing difficulties is more in the new resettlement colonies as compared to the old ones. The type of difficulties generally faced by these 281 respondents are: (i) improper supply of medicines in dispensaries (22.78%); (ii) non-availability of good doctors (22.42%); (iii) improper attention to poor patients (16.01%); (iv) remoteness of dispensaries (10.32%), (v) waste of time due to long queues, (10.32%); (vi) non-availability of doctors at the time of emergency and no arrangement for serious cases (9.61%), and (vii) non-availability of conveyance for taking the patients to hospital (2.85%).

Suggestions

A majority of respondents 140 (37.84%) have suggested that good doctors may be provided in the government medical dispensaries. It was also suggested by 95(25.68%) respondents that the number of dispensaries and doctors be increased so as to cope with the medical needs of the people in these resettlement colonies. Other suggestions were; (i) doctors should examine patients properly, (10.54%); (ii) conveyance should be available in the colonies for taking serious patients to hospitals (1.89%); (iii) at least one dispensary in each colony should provide services round the clock (1.89%); (iv) there must be some arrangement to attend serious cases in these dispensaries, (1.35%); (v) only qualified doctors be allowed to do practice and should charge reasonably (0.81%). It was also suggested by 2(0.54%) respondents that mobile dispensaries should be provided for the time being in all resettlement colonies where the government dispensaries are not available. However, 72(19.45%) respondents did not give any specific suggestion to improve the medical facilities in their colonies.

EDUCATION

Of the 186 households in new and old resettlement colonies, the average number of school-going children comes to about 2 children per family. The average in old resettlement colonies is more than the average in new ones in this regard. This may be because in old colonies, the shifting of people is comparatively older than new colonies (Appendix 5.63). It is also observed in the appendix that the number of families decreases with the increase in number of school-going children with the size of family. Number of families with a single school-going child is the highest in resettlement colonies (*i.e.*, 45.16%) followed by number of families having school-going children as two (29.57%) and three (13.98%). The remaining 21 (11.30%) families fall under the category of having four or more than four school-going children.

On the other hand, 227 families are such in which at least one child does not go to the school. In this case also the average number of non-school going children is 1.83 per family for the sample as a whole. A comparison between old and new colonies from this angle does not present any worth noting difference (Appendix 5.64).

In the section on public transport in the beginning of this chapter, an attempt was made to see the average distance travelled by primary and secondary school-going children (youngest). The average distance travelled by the former was 0.55 km for the sample including both selected old and new resettlement colonies. In case of secondary school-going children the average distance travelled for going to the school was 1.71 km. The difference between old and new resettlement colonies was not significant in this regard (Appendix 5.17 and 5.21).

In a majority of cases (69.16%) the reason for not sending their children to schools, is the under age of the child. In 18.94 per cent cases, households cannot afford the expenses, whereas in 8.37 per cent cases children do not like to go to school and according to 2.20 per cent cases no school exists in the colony (Appendix 5.65).

The distribution of respondents according to the government help they need in respect of sending their children to

school is shown in Appendix 5.66. It is observed that out of a total of 65 respondents, 49(75.38%) need financial assistance, 5(7.69%) nourishing food for the children and 11(16.92%) did not give their comments. Between the old and new resettlement colonies the percentage differs regarding the need for the financial help. In new colonies the percentage of cases demanding financial help is as high as 80.39 as compared to the old colonies where it is only 57.14 per cent. Also, it is observed in Appendix 5.67 that out of a total 370 households, 56 would like to send their children for technical training if it is given free of cost.

POST AND TELEGRAPH

The shifting of masses on the periphery of the city has increased the distance of postal service from the new residential sites of the resettlers. It is observed in the field survey that the average distance travelled by the resettlers both in old and new colonies comes to 1.2 km. Between the old and new resettlement colonies it stands as 1.5 and 1.2 km respectively (Appendix 5.68). The following hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference in this respect:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of Post and Telegraph Office from the residence of the respondents in the old and in the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 0.086 < t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, from the sample data it appears that there is no significant variation between the distance of the post and telegraph office from the residence of respondents in the old and new resettlement colonies.

As compared to new resettlement colonies, the average distance travelled by respondents for availing of postal services while dwelling in squatter settlements, comes to 0.64 km as compared to 1.16 km in the new resettlement colonies (Appendices 5.68 and 5.69). The following hypothesis has been tested to see the significance of difference, statistically:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of Post and Telegraph Office from the residence of the respondents before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_0 = 2.8461 > t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that t -value is significant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is rejected.

Thus, there is a reason to believe that the distance of post and telegraph office varies significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

HOUSING

The provision of 25 sq yd plot to the resettlers is a debatable issue both in public and private circles. Of the 315 respondents in new resettlement colonies, 229(72.70%) have stated that they possessed a plot area of more than 25 sq yd while dwelling in squatter settlements. Only 86 (27.30%) had a plot area less than that (Appendix 5.70). Considering the present accommodation in new resettlement colonies with the one available in squatter settlements, 109(34.6%) have considered it to be better, 36(11.49%) as more or less the same, 152(48.25%) have considered it to be worse than what was available to them in squatter settlements and 18(5.71%) have made no comments in this regard. It is observed that respondents from Khyala and Patpar Ganj complexes have considered their present accommodation more inferior than what

they possessed while dwelling in the squatter settlements (Appendix 5.71).

RECREATION

The occupational life of the majority of the squatter dwellers is such that they go to work in the morning and come back to their home late in the evening. It is, therefore, interesting to note the attitude of these resettlers towards recreational activities. They feel exhausted after long hours of work and go to sleep early after taking food and attending to some household duties. Thus, there is hardly any time left for leisure in the daily routine of their life. Only on holidays they have some leisure time which they often spend on taking bath, washing clothes, chatting or relaxing or sometimes visiting their relations and friends. In Appendix 5.72, it is observed that out of a total of 370 households, 236(63.78%) possess recreational facilities like parks and community centres in their colonies. The condition seems to be better in old resettlement colonies as compared to the new ones.

Thus, from the sample data we can say that the availability of recreation facility depends significantly upon the stay of respondents in the old and new resettlement colonies.

On the other hand, a comparison between new resettlement colonies and squatter settlements, shows that this social access was less in the latter case where only 60.32 per cent possessed these facilities (Appendix 5.73).

It is also observed that out of 134 respondents not having recreational facilities, almost all of them 133(99.25%) desire to have them in their colonies.

MARKET

Prior to coming to resettlement colonies, squatter dwellers used to make small purchases daily for their necessities and all the needs of their daily shopping were provided by small shops within the settlements or by hawkers and vendors coming to these areas. Only for occasional purchases like clothes, utensils and such other goods they used to go to nearby

shopping centres. The only difficulty they faced in this connection was the lack of adequate number of ration shops within the settlements specifically meant for them from where they could purchase grains and other cereals at controlled prices in small quantities daily. It is, therefore, interesting to note their present state of shopping affairs in the resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Of the 370 respondents, more than half (68.38%) of them consider the availability of marketing facilities in the colonies as adequate while residing in resettlement colonies. The old resettlement colonies have better availability of marketing than the new ones (Appendix 5.74). On the other hand, while dwelling in squatter settlements, the respondents of new resettlement colonies have stated the availability of marketing facilities better than what they possess now at the new sites (96.51%) (Appendix 5.75).

According to the nearness of a market place, out of 253 respondents, more than half, i.e., 158(62.45%) consider it easily accessible to their colony. This accessibility has been stated to be more in old resettlement colonies (82%) as compared to the new ones (57.64%). Besides, in the new resettlement colonies, the inter-locality variations in the accessibility are observed. For instance, in Nand Nagri this accessibility has been reported to be as low as 22.45 per cent whereas it is reported to be as high as 82 per cent in Mangol Puri (Appendix 5.76). On the other hand, a comparison between new resettlement colonies and squatter settlement reveals that while dwelling in the latter, the respondents of new resettlement colonies had better access to marketing facilities (Appendix 5.77).

Distance from Market

The average distance of the main market from the residence of the respondents is 2.1 km in resettlement colonies, as a whole; whereas it differs between old and new resettlement colonies, i.e., 0.7 km and 2.4 km respectively (Appendix 5.78). The following hypothesis is tested to see the significance of this difference:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of the main market from the residence of the respondents in the old and in the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value pertaining to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 1.439 < t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected. Thus, from the sample data we can say that there is no significant variation between the distance of main market from the residence of the respondents in the old and new resettlement colonies.

On the other hand, a comparison between the average distance of the main market from residence between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements shows that the respondents of new resettlement colonies while dwelling in squatter settlements had to travel comparatively less distance for availing of marketing facilities (0.7 km) (Appendix 5.79). This difference is statistically tested for its significance as follows:

Hypothesis

There is no significant variation between the distance of the main market from the residence of the respondents before and after shifting to the new resettlement colonies.

Under the above hypothesis the t -value relating to the difference between the two sample means works out to be:

$$t_6 = 0.3319 < t_{0.05,6} = 2.447$$

This shows that the t -value is insignificant at 5 per cent level and hence, the above hypothesis is not rejected.

Thus, from the sample data, we can say that the distance of the main market from the residence of the respondents does not vary significantly between the new resettlement colonies and the squatter settlements.

Responding to the question related to the reasonability of prices in the colony markets, it is observed that out of 253 respondents in resettlement colonies, a small number 47 (18.58%) has stated that things are available at reasonable prices. But in old colonies the situation is quite different as compared to the new ones. In former cases 62 per cent consider the prices reasonable as against 7.88 per cent in new resettlement colonies.

A comparison between new resettlement colonies and squatter settlements reveals that the respondents now residing in new resettlement colonies were in much better position while dwelling in squatter settlements as a large majority of cases 297(94.29%) have stated that the goods were reasonably priced in the squatter settlements.

Suggestions

Of the total of 370 respondents in the sample, 179 (48.38%) suggest the establishment of government fixed-price shops and Super Bazars in the colony. Another 95 (25.68%) suggest the maintenance of proper marketing system near or within the colony. Also there are 49(13.24%) cases who demand the availability of fresh vegetables in the market within the colony. Only 2(0.54) cases are such who suggest the provision of milk booths.

There are also suggestions given by the respondents to improve the living condition in the selected resettlement colonies. These suggestions and the percentage of respondents giving these suggestions are as under:

1. Cleanliness in the colony should be maintained (34.86%)
2. Municipal Water and Electricity should be provided (33.51)

3. Employment opportunities should be given to those who have no jobs (11.62%)
4. Bus service should be improved (1.08%)
5. The work of Sweepers should be strictly supervised (0.27%)
6. Mother Dairy milk booths should be established (0.27%).

The above analysis of field data has made us to believe that the resettlers are not satisfied with their present living conditions in the resettlement colonies. Regarding their willingness to go back to their old places, of the total of 315, 119(37.78%) respondents have expressed their desire in this connection. The percentage of cases are the highest in Patpar Ganj complex which comprises colonies like Khichripur and Kalyanpuri in trans-Jamuna area (Appendix 5.80). Out of these 119 respondents, 55(46.22%) desire to go back to the old places because of the nearness of the place of employment. There are 24(20.17%) cases who feel that the life was more comfortable in squatter settlements, and 21 (17.65%) state that there is still a possibility for their wives to go for household works in old places. Only 7 (5.88%) respondents desire to go back due to the availability of electricity supply and another 7(5.88%) because of better marketing facilities. However, there are 3(2.52%) cases particularly in Nand Nagri and Mangol Puri where potable water has been considered as to be the reason for their willingness to go back to the old places (Appendix 5.81). On the other hand, there are 196(62.2%) respondents in the resettlement colonies who do not want to go back to squatter settlements since they have already constructed houses in the colonies. If they move to old squatter sites they have to again construct houses which would be a great financial liability on them particularly when they are already under debts as they had to take loan for constructing their houses in resettlement colonies.

The idea of government's discrimination between 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters was not liked by 73 per cent respondents. The remaining 27 per cent were vague in their response. Similarly, more than 80 per cent respondents liked

the idea of putting up with better class people. This they consider would open employment opportunities for their wives in the vicinity thus saving the expenditure on transport. As for the query on their paying ground rent and licence fee, a majority has not complied with the requirement.

PART III
RESULTS

6 An Analysis of Field Data: General Observations

AN ANALYSIS of field data would enable us to raise certain issues in the end which might prove to be useful for the purposes of formulating more meaningful resettlement policies. To achieve this objective, it is equally necessary to understand the views of officials and people's representatives on various aspects of relocation. As such, the present chapter is divided into two sections. The first section deals with the analysis of field results whereas the second section presents views of officials and people's representatives on different aspects of relocation.

ANALYSIS OF FIELD RESULTS

Old and New Resettlement Colonies

The availability of public transport has been examined in the previous chapter in terms of : (i) distance of the place of employment, (ii) time spent for going to the place of employment, (iii) expenditure incurred on transport, and (iv) perception of respondents about the regularity of public buses. The average distance of respondents' place of employment from their residence works out to 4.86 km in old colonies as compared to 11.80 km in new ones. The average time spent for going to the place of employment stands as 25.31 and 64.06 minutes for the old and new colonies respectively. As such, the average (monthly) amount spent in the old colonies (Rs. 15.46) is less than half as compared to that in the new colonies (Rs. 32.21). On the other hand, percentage of res-

pondents considering the bus service as always, mostly or fairly regular is comparatively more in new colonies than the old ones. Hence, we can say that the situation in new resettlement colonies is better than in old ones in terms of the regularity of bus service but is worse in terms of distance, time and amount spent on travel.

As regards the availability of water supply, it has been examined in terms of: (i) the distance of public stand post from residence, and (ii) perception of residents about the adequacy of water supply, in general. The average distance of public stand post from the residence of respondents in old colonies comes out to 39.76 metres which is quite less as compared to the new colonies where it comes to 71.69 metres. In new colonies only 3.17 per cent of the respondents consider the water supply from public stand posts (as generally no body is having municipal water connection in his portions) to be adequate as compared to 9.09 per cent from the old colonies. The perception of respondents regarding adequacy of water supply through public stand posts seems to be very critical as more than 50 per cent respondents from both old and new colonies consider the present supply as highly inadequate.

Respondents' views regarding the availability of facilities like public latrines, medical dispensaries, post and telegraph offices, markets and recreation are examined only in terms of the distance they cover to avail of these services.

The position of old resettlement colonies seems to be better in terms of the availability of services regarding public latrines, medical dispensaries, markets and recreation as compared to the new resettlement colonies. However, only in the case of post and telegraph office, the position of new colonies seems to be better. The statistical tests do not confirm these differences to be significant which shows that efforts can at least be made to bring both types of colonies at par in terms of the availability of services. As the new resettlement colonies are deprived of the domestic electricity connection it is not possible to compare the availability conditions of electricity supply.

To get an overall picture of comparison between the old and new colonies, we constructed a composite index based on the selected ten indicators excluding the variables like

amount spent and distance covered while travelling in buses as these are highly multicollinear with the time spent on journey. On the basis of the value or percentage figure of each of these indicators, we ranked the eight selected resettlement colonies (Table 6.1). While doing so, we gave an inverse ranking in the case of negative indicators like the ones related to distance. Therefore, the colonies with higher percentage figures for negative indicators were given a lower rank. Finally, all these values were aggregated to obtain the overall composite index on the basis of which the final ranking of the resettlement colonies was determined.

It is observed that all the old colonies occupy high position in terms of the composite rank value as shown in Table 6.1. This implies that the socio-economic conditions in these colonies are better than new colonies in terms of the availability of services. The average monthly (family) income and the average (per capita) monthly income of respondent's family between the old and new resettlement colonies do not vary significantly. This shows that the income in old resettlement colonies has not increased with the passage of time although they were established much before the new resettlement colonies.

The above analysis has revealed the difference in the living conditions between old and new resettlement colonies very sharply. What quantitative and qualitative measures should be adopted to remove such a difference is the prime concern of the government? The difference, obviously, exhibits lack of social and spatial considerations in the relocation policies.

Before and After Shifting to Resettlement Colonies

The results of the analysis of field data indicate that there was no significant change in the average monthly income of respondents after shifting to new resettlement colonies but the average (monthly) family income was considerably reduced. The latter aspect indicates the loss of job opportunities in new resettlement colonies.

The average distance to reach the place of employment while dwelling in squatter settlements works out to 3.4 km while the present distance in the resettlement colonies is

TABLE 6.1 SELECTED INDICATORS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF RESETTLEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of resettlement colony</i>	<i>Average time spent on journey by respondents (in min.)</i>	<i>Respondents who consider the bus service as regular (percentage)</i>	<i>Average distance of households from public stand posts (in metres)</i>	<i>Respondents who consider water supply as adequate (percentage)</i>	<i>Average distance of households from public latrines (in metres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OLD						
1.	Seelampur	28.15	15.00	45.05	0.00	52.50
2.	Wazirpur	21.55	30.00	43.24	5.00	52.50
3.	Pandu Nagar	35.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	30.00
4.	Tigri	22.30	20.00	30.00	20.00	167.20
	Old Resettlement Colonies	25.31	21.81	39.76	9.09	76.56
NEW						
5.	Khyala Complex	49.23	0.00	36.00	0.00	300.43
6.	Nand Nagri	62.02	44.00	63.99	2.00	59.15
7.	Mangol Puri	58.71	57.60	92.95	3.20	106.95
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	72.00	18.40	55.61	4.00	57.51
	New Resettlement Colonies	64.06	37.14	71.69	3.17	88.96
	All Resettlement Colonies	58.30	34.87	67.89	4.05	87.47

more than three times (11.80 km). The variation in the average time spent on journey too is of similar order. So is the case with the amount spent on journey. The average

SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NEW AND OLD COLONIES

<i>Average distance of house-hold from medical dispensary (in km)</i>	<i>Average number of school-going children</i>	<i>Average distance of house-holds from post and telegraph office (in km)</i>	<i>Households for which parks and playgrounds are available (percentage)</i>	<i>Average distance of house-holds from market (in km)</i>	<i>Total score</i>	<i>Composite Ranking</i>
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
0.169	2.13	0.615	40.60	0.430	49.0	IV
0.220	1.45	2.663	85.00	0.855	50.5	III
0.000	3.67	1.350	100.00	2.000	63.0	II
0.000	2.25	1.125	100.00	0.345	64.0	I
0.205	2.08	1.519	72.73	0.712		
0.263	1.14	2.100	66.67	2.083	26.5	VIII
0.686	1.90	1.329	90.00	1.187	35.0	VI
0.538	2.00	0.714	96.00	4.234	38.0	V
0.471	2.05	1.432	16.80	0.954	34.0	VII
0.538	1.97	1.162	62.22	2.347		
0.502	1.99	1.215	63.78	2.104		

monthly expenditure on transport was only Rs. 9.22 as compared to Rs. 32.21 now spent by respondents in new resettlement colonies. Obviously, the respondents' perception about

the regularity of bus before and after coming to the new resettlement colonies differs to a great extent. While dwelling in squatter settlements, 62.23 per cent stated that the bus service was regular; whereas now residing in resettlement colonies only 37.14 per cent considered it to be regular.

The availability of water supply was considered to be adequate by 10(3.17%) respondents out of 315 in the new resettlement colonies. Out of the same number of respondents, the supply has been considered as adequate by 66(20.95%) cases when they were dwelling in squatter settlements.

The average distance of households from public latrines is 88.96 metres in new resettlement colonies. At the time of dwelling in squatter settlements it was 72.02 metres.

As regards the average distance of house-holds from medical dispensary, the position in squatter settlements was better. This was also the case in connection with distance from post and telegraph offices and market places. The perception of respondents about recreation facilities also differs alike. However, the statistical tests do not confirm these differences except in case of post & telegraph services.

As far as the availability of housing facility is concerned, about 2/3 of the cases had more than 25 square yards' plot area in the squatter settlements. Also, the same proportion of cases have considered the present accommodation either, more or less the same or worse than what they possessed in squatter settlements.

To examine the overall availability of socio-economic services to people, before and after their coming to new resettlement colonies, we have made an attempt to work out a composite index by aggregating the various components as has been done for the old and the new resettlement colonies. The indicators chosen are: (i) average time spent on journey, (ii) regularity of bus service, (iii) adequacy of water supply, (iv) average distance from public latrine, (v) average distance from medical dispensary, (vi) average distance from post and telegraph office, (vii) availability of park and play grounds, and (viii) distance from market. It is seen that the condition of resettlers, while dwelling in squatter settlements, was better as they occupy high position according to the composite ranking (Table 6.2).

On the other hand, the average monthly (family) income of households has gone down after shifting to the new resettlement colonies. Out of 315 respondents in new resettlement colonies, 119(37.78%) desire to go back to the old sites. Out of them, 21(17.65%) want to go back mainly because their housewives can still serve as household chores in nearby colonies. At present, in the resettlement colonies, 14 cases are such where housewives are also earning members in the family. Assuming that these 14 cases also had jobs in squatter settlements, it seems that there has been a considerable down fall in the job opportunities for women-folk. Thus, it is not only from the angle of the availability of facilities but also from the level of income that the situation in new resettlement colonies is worse than what it was in squatter settlements before coming to these new sites.

The major reason for poor availability of services in resettlement colonies seems to be their remoteness from the heart of the city. It is because of this reason, the distance, time and amount spent, etc., have increased for going to the place of employment. The women folk are also deprived of opportunities to serve the household chores in nearby residential areas. On the other hand, while dwelling in squatter settlements, the distance, time and amount was considerably low due to the proximity of these settlements to work places. It is mostly because of this remoteness that the availability of other services is also comparatively poor.

The supply of water was also better in squatter settlements as there were opportunities for these dwellers to draw filtered water not only from neighbour's house, but also from the existing municipal public hydrants which are not available in new resettlement colonies at present. As for the supply of domestic connections of electricity, they have not yet reached to the new resettlement colonies.

The same pattern of services is, more or less, found in old resettlement colonies. From the analysis of the availability of public transport, old resettlement colonies are located comparatively at a lesser distance from the core of the city as compared to the new resettlement colonies. If the views of residents on the availability of services in squatter settlements can be taken as representative of the entire squatter

TABLE 6.2 SELECTED INDICATORS OF THE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES FOR HOUSEHOLDS OF THE NEW RESETTLEMENT COLONIES BEFORE AND AFTER THEY CAME TO THESE COLONIES

Name of resettlement colony	Average time spent on bus journey (in minutes)	Respondents who consider bus service as regular (percentage)	Respondents who consider water supply as adequate (percentage)	Average distance of house-holds from public latrines (in metres)	Average distance of house-holds from medical dispensary (in km)	Average distance of house-holds from post and tele-graph office (in km)	Households for whom parks and playgrounds are available (percentage)	Average distance of house-holds from market (in km)	Total score	Ranking
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
CONDITIONS OF THE SQUATTER DWELLERS BEFORE THEY MOVED INTO THE NEW RESETTLEMENT COLONIES										
Khyala Complex	16.40	60.00	46.67	30.00	0.628	0.360	33.33	0.360	50.0	I
Nand Nagri	21.22	48.00	10.00	55.47	0.383	0.585	48.00	0.535	45.5	II
Mangol Puri	17.23	48.00	32.80	95.27	0.421	0.634	72.00	0.797	42.5	IV
Patpar Ganj Complex	30.20	68.00	9.60	43.50	0.385	0.698	56.80	0.741	45.0	III
	22.97	62.23	20.95	72.02	0.410	0.639	60.32	0.712		

CONDITIONS AFTER THEY
MOVED INTO THE NEW RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Khyala Complex	49.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.263	2.100	66.67	2.083	30.0	V
Nand Nagri	62.02	44.00	2.00	59.15	0.686	1.329	90.00	1.187	24.0	VII
Mangol Puri	58.71	57.60	3.20	106.95	0.538	0.714	96.00	4.234	29.0	VI
Patpar Ganj Complex	72.00	18.40	4.00	57.51	0.471	1.432	16.80	0.954	22.0	VIII
	64.06	37.14	3.17	88.96	0.538	1.162	62.22	2.347		

settlements, we can say that living condition in old resettlement colonies is also not better than squatter settlements.

The difference between the living conditions in resettlement colonies and squatter settlements has really brought out a very dismal picture of relocation drive. Why such an effort was needed when it did not even succeed in providing a better living environment to the resettlers than what they had in the squatter settlements? This is a question which reflects the futility of relocation policies.

VIEWS OF OFFICIALS & PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

With the help of an interview schedule (Appendix 6.1) we have recorded the views of selected officials and people's representatives on various aspects of resettlement policies. We have not only tried to understand the causes of low level of social and economic attainments of residents in old and new resettlement colonies but also recorded their suggestions for raising their living standards in future. Changes in resettlement policies are required for making JJ Removal scheme a success in future so that while shifting squatters, dragging and bulldozing could be avoided and their cooperation could be solicited.

The views of officials and people's representatives have been analysed in terms of: (i) the mode of shifting people, (ii) provision of services and amenities, (iii) recovery of ground rent and licence fee, (iv) creation of job opportunities, and (v) resettlement policies.

Mode of Shifting

An attempt has been made here to analyse the responses of different sections of people regarding the *modus operandi* that was adopted by the government while shifting squatter families to resettlement colonies. According to the resettlers in almost all the selected colonies, this practice was not followed particularly during the emergency period. According to officials an attempt was made to put the relatives, as far as possible, in the same colony and that too on adjacent plots. On the other hand, the people's representatives support the opinion of resettlers that no such special effort was made

cases that relatives and friends were shifted together.

According to the resettlers, their consent was not taken regarding their choice of a resettlement colony. This did not allow them to choose a colony that was nearest to their place of employment. Officials also endorse this view as they did not consider it necessary to take consent of squatter dwellers because nobody wanted to leave the squatter settlements willingly. Moreover, the government adopted the policy to shift people when the colony was not fully developed. People's representatives also hold similar views in this regard.

It is understood from the resettlers that no dislocation allowance was provided by the government while shifting them from squatter settlements. This fact was accepted by the officials except that they claimed to provide vehicles for shifting them with their luggage. But according to people's representatives, this practice was not followed, uniformly.

The reason stated by the officials for locating the resettlement colonies on the periphery of the city, was the non-availability of appropriate sites within the city area. Land prices are also very high where such type of welfare schemes cannot be carried out due to their uneconomic nature. On the other hand, the land at the outskirts of the city was available comparatively at cheaper rate and, thus, in the absence of any reasonable possibility of rehabilitation within the city area itself, squatter dwellers were shifted to such remote areas.

Provision of Services and Amenities

The provision of housing facility was always in the forefront in a resettlement programme. The construction of a house on a given plot was the responsibility of a resettler. However, the government arranged loan for the purpose from the State Bank of India. Only a 'no objection certificate' was required by the Bank from the Slum Department to release the loan to a resettler. When asked why the construction work was not carried out by the Delhi Development Authority, the reasons given by the officials were the shortage of funds and time. Moreover, this was not considered to be a part of the overall resettlement plan.

The officials of Slum Department and DDA hold the view that houses in resettlement colonies should not be constructed according to the various income-levels but on requirement basis. In fact squatters were living in Jhuggies and it was understood that they belonged to the same income group. Therefore, any discrimination in the construction of housing would have proved to be meaningless. However, in the beginning, the Slum Department thought of a composite scheme where both the squatter dwellers as well as higher section of population can be put together. But this proposal was turned down by the Ministry of Works and Housing. In case of a composite colony, the plan was to utilize 50 per cent of the land of each colony to house better class people; the remaining 50 per cent was to be reserved for housing the Economically Weaker Sections. Both the housings were to be separated by parks and wood lands. In this scheme, one of the advantage was the availability of persons for domestic services, etc., for better class people and vice-versa. This interdependence would have been to the mutual economic advantage of all sections of the communities.

According to the resettlers, the present accommodation is not enough for them particularly when their size of family is large. People's representatives also hold the same view about the size of accommodation and have suggested to increase the plinth area from 25 sq yd to 40 sq yd. But according to the officials the provision of more plinth area for the construction of a house in resettlement colonies was not possible. The matter is yet to be decided by the Ministry. However the officials hold that the plinth area of 25 sq yd is good enough provided they can go for the construction of first floor.

It is stated by the people's representatives that all the services and amenities that were proposed to be given to the resettlement colonies were not actually provided. Officials also accept this fact in case of sewerage facilities where the main trunk line is yet to be laid by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The poor condition of potable water supply in these colonies is the main concern of the people's representatives who want immediate steps to be taken for its pro-

vision. Officials show their inabilities to do it mainly due to: (i) distance of the colony from the central points, and (ii) involvement of huge initial investment in its provision. For the time being they consider the provision of tube wells as the only feasible solution to the problem of water supply in these colonies.

According to people's representatives, the supply of electricity is another deficiency in the resettlement colonies. Although street lighting has been provided but according to officials, in the government scheme, there is no provision for the electricity connection in the resettlement colonies. Domestic connections have not yet reached in these localities but the proposal is still under consideration. The availability of public transport is also not upto the mark according to the people's representatives. Defending the side of the government, officials have stated it to be due to the sudden shifting of about 7 lakh people to these newly constructed resettlement colonies. As such it became difficult to provide public transport to meet the requirements of these colonies fully. Had the demand been rising gradually it would have been easier for the Delhi Transport Corporation to fulfil it. The Chairman, DTC has already assured to increase the number of fleets to these colonies. At present they are given but not upto a desired standard. Hence, long queues are common sights in these colonies.

Recovery of Ground Rent and Licence Fee

According to officials, the recovery of ground rent and licence fee from the resettlement colonies is very poor due to the inadequacies of government machinery and lack of cooperation from the resettlers. People's representatives also hold the same opinion but do not suggest any concrete measures to overcome this problem.

Job Opportunities

As regards the question of short-term and long-term measures to improve the economic conditions in resettlement colonies, there is no such scheme with the government of India. People's representatives have their own reservations

on this issue. They felt that prior to shifting these people from squatter areas, government should have thought of providing them job opportunities. Due to the shifting, their earning capacity has been affected to a great deal. A new equilibrium is reached when people settle themselves to a lower income level. Some people have to change occupation and some remain unemployed. But according to officials this is a temporary phase. With the lapse of time, people will adjust themselves at new places at higher levels of average income. For example, in Shakurpur the Britannia Biscuit Factory can provide job opportunities to these resettlers. Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (DSIDC) has started some small industries, workshops and training programmes in a few resettlement colonies. Officials feel handicapped to do any further work in this direction due to financial limitations. As such, the Ministry of Works and Housing is the only source of financial support to these relocation schemes. Of course, when the work was with the DDA some efforts were made to raise funds through Delhi Lotteries. Thus, it is evident from the discussions with the officials that there are no concrete schemes with the government to raise the living conditions of these resettlers except that they propose to do so indirectly by: (i) developing work centres like industries and commercial areas, (ii) encouraging employment oriented industries like the ones mentioned in case of Shakurpur earlier, and (iii) motivating banks to provide loan for such development purposes.

People's representatives felt uncomfortable while reviewing the position of employment opportunities for women folk in these resettlement colonies. According to them they are the worst sufferers in most of the cases. Hence, efforts must be made in generating employment opportunities for them. According to officials some efforts have already been made in this direction. Some of the private (social) organisations are being approached by them to generate such opportunities for the women folk in resettlement colonies. Also they are keen to encourage household industries for this purpose. Among these household industries preparation of pickles, knitting sweaters, making chappals, assembling parts for electrical appliances and small industries like hosiery, etc.,

(Appendix 6.1) can be considered. The DSIDC has suggested small-scale industries like paper, garments, leather and other small household industries. Besides, the resettlers can also take the advantage of the industries that are likely to come up in New Okhla Industrial Development Area.

Resettlement Policies

According to people's representatives the present policy of providing 25 sq yd plinth area for the construction of a house is not adequate particularly when the size of family in these resettlement colonies is large. In the beginning there was a provision of 80 sq yd which was a better policy. Officials do not agree to revise the policy in this regard due to the limitation of land as well as the high growth rate of squatter population in Delhi. Besides, in earlier case when 80 sq yd land was provided, most often it was sold to others and many of the Jhuggiwalas returned to the old or new squatter sites.

There are no new attempts towards formulating new resettlement policies. At present the Slum Department is, however, trying to consolidate its efforts towards removing deficiencies in terms of the availability of services and amenities. Still the officials have the following new policies in their mind toward a better relocation plan:

- (i) Plots should be offered near the place of work.
- (ii) Size of plot may be increased to 40 sq yd.
- (iii) Resettlement colonies should be fully developed before shifting families.
- (iv) Slum dwellers should be given reasonable time to shift to the new sites.
- (v) Some financial assistance in the form of grant should be given to the poor.
- (vi) As a bold policy the plots may be sold on 'no profit no loss' basis to help these people to build their houses according to their financial resources instead of giving these plots on subsidy. In such a case everyone would like to possess a plot. Once these plots are sold, the price will be covered in instalments. The Nationalized Banks can also play a vital

role in providing loans, etc., to these plot holders on the security of these plots to help them in building houses. Individual water and electricity connections should also be given to these people for which they should be made responsible to pay the charges.

7 Issues in the Formulation of Future Resettlement Strategies

RELOCATION IS only a measure to combat the vast problem of squatter settlements or Jhuggi-Jhonpri clusters. As the situation exists, growth of squatters is an on-going process whereas the provision of relocation sites is constrained by the availability of land particularly in the vicinity of the core area of a city. The efforts of the government to enforce the squatter dwellers to shift to far flung areas of the city would continue to be a subject of criticism by the sufferers and their representatives. Obviously, this will cause frustration to the government making them occasionally ruthless in their efforts. On the other hand, squatter dwellers cannot be permitted to stick to their present sites for a long time as there is no reason why such social abuse of property should be compensated for over and above the actual value. Besides, these squatters are the monuments of misery that accommodate a large number of the poorest sections of the community in conditions of squalor and filth.

Above all, government cannot check the migration of people into the metropolitan cities through legal measures. Recently there was such a move which was turned down by the Law Ministry. Under these circumstances, the formation of squatter settlements will continue to grow and government, in turn, would either provide environmental facilities to the squatter settlements or go on establishing new resettlement colonies to the extent possible. The DDA now proposes to earmark sites for the squatter dwellers in the Ring Towns. This is yet another example of unrealistic policy. As the

Ring Towns have not acquired sound and diversified economic base, the squatter dwellers if shifted, will not be able to get appropriate jobs.

As a matter of fact, the very start of housing programmes in Delhi ignored the needs of the low income and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). The housing programmes as well as the scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land have generally taken an elitist view. Now when the land prices have gone very high we often see the relative advantage of its use for other purposes than housing these poor sections of population.

A BROAD POLICY FRAMEWORK

Before recommending policy options for resettlement based on empirical analysis or otherwise, an attempt should be made to build up a system whereby the problem of squatter growth could be minimized. This will, however, lessen the amount of resettlement work and will enable the government to concentrate more on removing deficiencies in the supply of services and amenities to these colonies. In the absence of such a procedure, the policy measures of any kind will be quite unrealistic. For example, the growth of squatters at the present rate would never allow the government to implement the JJ Removal scheme, effectively and satisfactorily.

It is proposed that whether the people are in squatter settlements or in resettlement colonies, efforts should be made to impart them technical training so as to make them eligible for getting jobs in factories or industries. Creation of job opportunities either by locating industries near the resettlement colonies or relocating squatter dwellers near these industries should also be undertaken by the government. In this connection, agencies like DSIDC can play a vital role in securing jobs for these people. The New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA) would not only provide accommodation but also create job opportunities for economically weaker sections of the society. Besides, a regional approach for a countrywide development should be undertaken so that more number of small towns or large villages may be identified in the form of growth centres and service centres on a

rural-urban continuum. However, one cannot confine the regional development activities to the hinterland of Delhi City although it is a very vast area where people can come even from a distant part of the country. These growth centres and service centres would possess necessary socio-economic overheads for sustaining small-scale industries which, in turn, would be based on the local resources like agriculture and its allied activities. These centres would attract the rural population and, therefore, would lessen the burden of migration into the metropolitan or big cities. The development of Ring Towns and the proposed National Capital Region at large, should also make a headway in this direction. At this stage alone the proposal of DDA to earmark sites for the squatters may have any practicability; otherwise without providing job opportunities at the Ring Towns, no purpose is going to be served towards the relocation of these poor masses.

Thus we find that the real solution to the problem of squatters' growth in urban Delhi lies in the development of its region. It is only after the adoption of such measures that the task of relocation can be accomplished in its true perspective. Otherwise, resettlement policies, however attractive they are, will remain, more or less, a paper work.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SQUATTING

Apart from adopting a regional approach as an indirect measure to control future growth of squatters in Delhi, it is important to continue with certain direct measures as well. For instance, once the squatters are removed from the public land, it is the policy of the government to prevent a fresh squatting on these vacant lands. No concession is given to anybody who squats on thereafter. What is important is that existing squatter dwellers should be made to understand that they have to move out and if they do not avail of the offer made to them under any scheme approved by the government they will be evicted from their present sites and prevented from squatting elsewhere. If such a firm stand is not taken as was the case in the past, the problem of squatting in Delhi will not be solved but will get accentuated in future.

Here a question arises, where would these people go if they are not allowed to squat on public or private lands? The government may be able to prevent squatting on vacant lands under the JJ Removal Scheme but they cannot, obviously, do so either in existing old squatter settlements or that would come up in future. At the same time, their influx into the capital is bound to continue and cannot be prevented under the existing laws. Under such circumstances, the suggestion of people's representatives towards creation of residential areas for this section of population seems to be eye catching. Either built-up tenements can be kept ready in these recognized areas for which a nominal rent can be prescribed or only plots can be provided in the first instance to these people on 'no profit, no loss basis'. Later on, these people can construct their tenements as they have done in resettlement colonies. While locating such residential areas, the possibility of establishing some industries or the nearness to already existing industries, should be kept in the forefront. Also, there should be training schools free of charge for these people to make them fit for industrial jobs.

STRATEGIES BASED ON THE EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The strategies for removing the lacunae in the past and present resettlement policies should, in fact, emerge from the analytical frame and empirical analysis of the study. These lacunae may be existing either in terms of social and spatial accesses to select facilities like public transport, water supply, sewerage, electricity, health, education, housing, post and telegraph, recreation and market; or in relation to the procedure that was adopted while shifting people to resettlement colonies. While suggesting these measures both the views of households in the sample of study as well as officials and people's representatives have been considered.

Stability in Administrative Control

It has been suggested in Chapter 3 of the study that there has been quite a frequent change in the administrative control of the Slum and JJ Wing. This change should be avoided to the extent possible, otherwise there cannot be any stability

in the vertical orchaestrisation in the administrative system. On the one hand, the formulation and implementation of new resettlement colonies is the task of the Director, Commercial Management (DCM) who works under the control and supervision of the Commissioner (settlement) in DDA whereas the conservancy part, *i.e.*, the maintenance of existing resettlement colonies is the responsibility of the Slum and JJ Wing in the MCD. This dual control has led to chaos in working conditions in the Slum and JJ Wing. While the records are lying with the Slum and JJ Wing, the people are going round-and-round for getting their work done. To avoid such harassment to the public as well as for the sake of dovetailing the activities of the two separate departments, it is essential to merge the concerned office in DDA with the Slum and JJ Wing.

Site Selection

The most important task is the selection of sites for new resettlement colonies. So far, in a majority of cases we have observed that squatter families have been shifted at the outskirts of the city which has not only affected their income but has also caused immense inconveniences, specially because their expenditure on transport has increased and their wives have lost household works. It was noticed in the survey that the percentage of respondents travelling more than 20 km to go to their place of employment from residence is 12.7 in case of the selected newresettlement colonies. The average distance travelled by a respondent for going to the place of employment from new resettlement colonies comes to 11.80 km and the average time spent is more than one hour each way. Obviously the average amount spent in new colonies is Rs. 32.21 which is more than 10 per cent of their average monthly income. Housewives of these resettlers have also to spend an amount of Rs. 20.93 for travelling a distance of 6.29 km in 40.65 minutes on an average in new resettlement colonies. The situation in old resettlement colonies is comparatively far better in such cases. It is, therefore, suggested that new sites should be selected as far as possible nearer to the place of employment.

Shifting of Squatters

We have noted that it was mostly due to the government intervention that the squatter families had to shift to the new sites. More than 95 per cent respondents give this reason for leaving squatter settlements. Not a single respondent in the sample, however, seemed to be tempted by the availability of plots free of cost and interest free loan for the construction of house at the time of shifting from squatter settlements. Out of 370 respondents, 119(32.16%) still prefer to go back to the old sites. Major reasons given in this regard are the nearness of the place of employment and availability of household works for their wives in nearby localities. Perhaps, these were the two main reasons which did not allow them to put more weight on the availability of free plots and interest free loan for the construction of house. But on the other hand, it was observed that no advance notice was served on squatter dwellers before shifting them to the new sites. Also, government did not either take their consent nor the new sites were shown to the squatter dwellers before shifting them. Besides, relocation was done without developing the new sites fully. These facts have been very well endorsed by the government officials during their interview. According to people's representatives this happened because things were moving very fast and these formalities would have taken years together in finalizing the plan. The shifting was done not in a very planned manner and without pre-information to those involved in the process. Moreover, it was done on the basis of individual family without regard to the social networks or to the community ties that existed among various families, and without realising that such settlements had developed symbiotic relationship between social and spatial system. No dislocation allowance was paid to the evacuees and also the provision of truck facility for shifting was not uniform.

In light of the above discussion, it is suggested that: (i) implementation of a JJ Removal Scheme should not be done in hurry; (ii) advance notice should be served on the squatters and also all the pros and cons of the programme should be brought to the notice of the squatters; (iii) a dislocation allowance should be given to the squatters; (iv) truck facility should be given uniformly; (v) shifting of people should

not be based on individual family only, but on squatter settlement as a whole; (vi) site should be shown to the squatters before shifting them, and (vii) relocation should be undertaken when sites are fully developed.

Size of the Plot

A change in the size of plots from 80 sq yd to 25 sq yd has been noted in Chapter 2 of the study. Keeping in view the financial difficulty and the paucity of land in Delhi, it is really difficult to go back to the provision of 80 sq yd plots. But it is equally necessary to increase the size of plots from 25 sq yd to 40 sq yd at least. It was revealed in our field survey also that households in new resettlement colonies are not satisfied with present accommodation. About half of the respondents consider it to be worse than what was available to them in squatter settlements where 72 per cent cases had the size of plot more than 25 sq yd. The provision of 40 sq yd plot would enable the squatter families to build individual houses with adequate space to add one more extra room and also enable construction of individual latrines resulting in better sanitary conditions.

Ownership of Plots

While conducting survey in resettlement colonies, it was noticed that mostly the tenements are nothing but shacks and huts which resemble those in the squatter areas. To improve the housing conditions in resettlement colonies, ownership of plots should be conferred on resettlers. It will be a bold policy to sell the plots on 'no profit, no loss basis' to squatters and realise their price in easy instalments. The only lurking fear, however is that plots given in this fashion are likely to change hands as has been the case in the past wherein 75 per cent cases the present tenement was purchased from a resettler. This of course can be removed by adequate safeguards on benami transactions. The Corporation can take advantage of this policy in many ways, viz., by levying house tax and ensuring regular payments of lease money. And at the same time government can recover on instalment basis the most of the expenditure that is being incurred on the JJ Removal Scheme.

Construction of Tenements

As discussed earlier, housing condition in resettlement colonies is very poor. The only solution to improve the condition is to allow the resettlers to construct their houses according to the standard design evolved by the DDA. Of course, this strategy has to be preceded by the policy of sale of plots on 'no profit, no loss basis'. It has been observed in the field survey that no tenement was constructed by the DDA. But there are a few cases in old colonies where DDA as well as Delhi Improvement Trust constructed houses. The same work can be resumed by the DDA now without any consideration of financial and time constraints.

'Eligible' and 'Ineligible' Squatters

No discrimination between 'eligible' and 'ineligible' squatters should continue. Of course, with the passage of time, this has already been reduced to some extent but in future, it should be made as a policy not to observe it again. In our survey also, 73 per cent respondents were against this kind of discrimination.

A Composite Colony Scheme

In squatter settlements people were living in a mixed community due to which various types of jobs were available to them. After these people were shifted to resettlement colonies, the availability of jobs declined considerably particularly for the women folk. It is, therefore, suggested that a composite scheme should be formulated where 50 per cent land should be reserved for EWS and the remaining 50 per cent should be kept to house better class people. On the question of living in a mixed community with people of various income groups, most of the respondents gave a positive response in the present survey. This suggests that the idea of housing people with different levels of income in the same colony deserves serious consideration.

Provision of Services and Amenities

During the course of implementation of the JJ Removal Scheme, the lack of adequate provision of services and amenities and their gross neglect and improper and insufficient

maintenance caused the greatest failure in the implementation of the scheme. In the survey conducted by us, the living conditions between squatter settlements and resettlement colonies have been marked better in the former case. In resettlement colonies where the DDA claims to provide services according to the standards prescribed in the JJ Removal Scheme, it is noticed in the survey that resettlers are neither satisfied with the quality of the services nor with their quantity. Hence, while revising these standards, a survey of the type conducted by us should form the basis.

Recovery of Ground Rent and Licence Fee

A large amount of ground rent and licence fee could not be recovered from the allottees which affected the implementation of the JJ Removal Scheme. Rent collection was also not enforced strictly with penalties attached in case of default. Although with the transfer of the scheme from Municipal Corporation of Delhi to DDA, the situation has improved substantially but as a policy the recovery of ground rent and licence fee should be made strictly. The present survey also indicated a poor recovery in this regard.

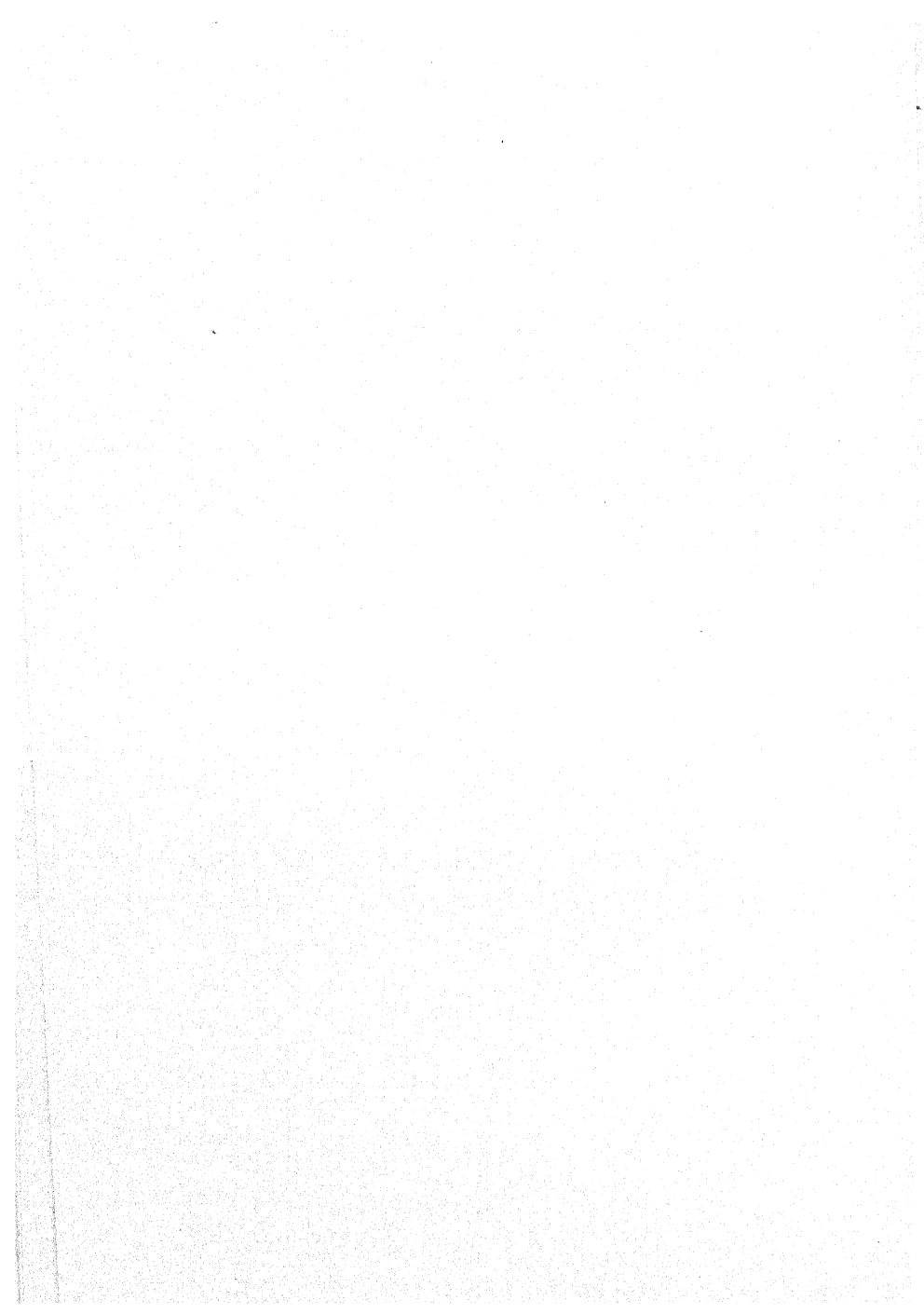
Even if an attempt is made by the government to revise the JJ Removal Scheme based on the above issues, the problem, undoubtedly, is not going to be resolved. Considering the rate at which the rural migrants are flowing into the city every year and the limitation of urban land, the scheme will not be a success. Even to make the composite colony scheme practicable it is needed that the flow of these migrants is kept to its minimum.

This can be achieved only when the existing towns and large villages in rural areas are provided with adequate social and economic infrastructure to sustain processing industries. Once employment opportunities are made available to them within their rural surroundings, they would certainly not like to migrate to big cities. On the other hand, squatting on public and private lands should not remain an easy task for them. Strict vigilance should be kept on their squatting on lands. This approach will certainly dishearten those who either cannot reside with their relatives or friends in resettlement colonies due to lack of space or cannot afford

to purchase (*i.e.*, on hire-purchase basis) or acquire a house on rent. This policy will have its far-reaching effects. Sooner or later, people in rural areas will notice this approach followed in metropolitan cities and, as a result, they would think twice before migrating to these cities.

As the urban land is limited, it is not possible to build resettlement colonies near the core area of the city. Under such circumstances, if resettlers are located at the outskirts of the city, their family income will be affected and their expenditure on transport will increase. To combat such problem, the only alternative is to relocate them near factories or industries and provide them technical training to enable them to get jobs in these factories or industries. To eliminate the fear of their women folk losing job opportunities, always a composite colony scheme of the type mentioned earlier, should be implemented. Also, to lessen the burden of squatters on Delhi, they can be shifted to its Ring Towns provided job opportunities can be created there.

APPENDICES



*Appendix 1.1*GROWTH OF JHUGGIS AND PROVISION OF
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of jhuggis</i>	<i>No. of re- settlement colonies</i>	<i>No. of house- holds in re- settlement colonies</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1962-66	73,693	10	34,925
1967-71	1,15,961	18	57,368
1972-73	1,41,755	18	57,368
1975-76	—	34	1,99,188

Appendix 1.2

SOME PARTICULARS OF RESETTLEMENT COLONIES
IN DELHI

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	Year of establishment	Population	Area (in sq km)	No. of house-holds	No. of blocks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Resettlement Colonies Established before 1975</i>						
1.	Seelampur	1962	26,595	0.83	5,910	7
2.	Srinivaspuri	1962	1,818	0.06	404	1
3.	Moti Bagh	1962	1,345	0.05	299	11
4.	Najafgarh Road	1962	41,908	0.41	9,313	18
5.	M.B. Shahadra	1962	8,383	0.34	1,863	—
6.	Wazir Pur	1963	20,592	1.02	4,576	26
7.	Sunlight	1963	5,697	0.14	1,266	2
8.	Madangir	1963	28,593	0.40	6,354	18
9.	Naraina	1963	16,830	0.26	3,740	6
10.	Pandu Nagar	1965	5,400	0.18	1,200	3
11.	Hastal	1967	15,795	0.12	3,510	2
12.	Nangloi	1967	30,321	0.38	6,738	16
13.	Madipur	1968	19,611	0.75	4,358	6
14.	Seemapuri	1968	16,317	0.19	3,626	9
15.	Tigri	1969	8,653	0.10	1,923	4
16.	Ranjeet Nagar	1969	2,232	0.04	496	—
17.	Kalkaji	1970	6,336	0.62	1,408	2
18.	Garhi Village	1970	1,728	0.04	384	1
<i>Resettlement Colonies Established during Emergency</i>						
19.	Khanpur	1975	6,201	0.07	1,378	4
20.	Chaukhandi	1975	6,903	0.06	1,534	2
21.	Khyala Complex, Phase I, II & III	1975	15,129	0.20	3,362	6
22.	Gokulpuri	1975	10,809	0.14	2,402	5
23.	Shakurpur, Phase I, II, III & IV	1975	38,088	0.54	8,464	8
24.	Nand Nagri, Phase I & II	1975	45,000	0.50	10,000	5
25.	New Seemapuri	1975-76	14,247	0.17	3,166	6
26.	Dakshinpuri & Dakshinpuri extn.	1975-76	55,350	0.65	12,300	12

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
27.	Sultanpuri	1976	72,000	1.50	16,000	31
28.	Mangolpuri	1976	125,100	1.77	27,800	55
29.	Jahangirpuri	1976	99,000	1.32	22,000	40
30.	Nangloi, Phase-III, IV & Sector E	1976	20,124	0.22	4,472	8
31.	N.G. Road (sector E & Phase IV)	1976	10,350	0.13	2,300	5
32.	Patpar Ganj Complex (Trilokpuri, Khichripur & Kalyanpuri)	1976	1,12,500	1.68	25,000	50
33.	Seelampur (only additional area)	1976	7,389	0.09	1,642	3
34.	Hyderpuri	—	—	0.57	—	Resettlement has not taken place).

Note : DDA considers each phase in any complex as a separate colony.

Appendix 1.3

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Locality and its code number

Name of head of household and his address

Interviewer

Date of interview

Coded by Checked by

*Section I GENERAL***Q. I** *Age (years)*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Below 10 years | 5. 40-49 years |
| 2. 10-20 years | 6. 50-59 years |
| 3. 20-29 years | 7. 60 years and more |
| 4. 30-39 years | |

Q. II *Education*

1. Illiterate
2. Primary School Completion
3. Middle School Certificate
4. Intermediate or Post High School Diploma (I.T.I., etc.)
5. Primary School or Literate
6. B.A. or its equivalent
7. M.A. or its equivalent

Q. III *Occupation*

1. Household
2. Student
3. Unemployed/retired (specify the profession level)
4. Unskilled worker (watchman, coolie, domestic servant, etc.)
5. Semi-skilled worker (gardener, washerman, barber, mates, waterman, etc.)
6. Skilled worker (mason, tailor, cobbler, carpenter, blacksmith, radio service man, car driver, daftary in office, etc.)
7. Shop-owner, artist, etc.
8. Professional—Lower level (mechanic, electrician, primary/high school teacher, para-medical staff, clerk, assistant, etc.)
9. Professional—Higher level (doctor, lecturer, principal of school, advocate, engineer, etc.)

Q. IV *Income* (to be recorded in case of a resettler while residing in a squatter settlement before shifting)

(a) Respondent's income	Income group	(b) Family income
1	Below Rs. 100 per month	1
2	Between Rs. 101-300	2
3	Between Rs. 301-500	3
4	Between Rs. 501-750	4
5	Between Rs. 751-1,000	5
6	Between Rs. 1,001-1,500	6
7	Above Rs. 1,500	7

Q. V. *Income* (to be recorded in case of resettler while residing in resettlement colony)

(a) Respondent's income	Income group	(b) Family income
1	Below Rs. 100 per month	1
2	Between Rs. 101-300	2
3	Between Rs. 301-500	3
4	Between Rs. 501-750	4
5	Between Rs. 751-1,000	5
6	Between Rs. 1001-1,500	6
7	Above Rs. 1,500	7

Q. VI. Particulars of other members of a family household.¹

Sl. No.	Relationship with respondent	Age	Education	Occupation	Income p.m. (if he/she is an earning member)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	—	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—	—
6.	—	—	—	—	—
7.	—	—	—	—	—
8.	—	—	—	—	—
9.	—	—	—	—	—

¹Use the same codes as in Q. I, Q. II, Q. III and Q. IV for filling in the information in respect of Education, Occupation and Income, respectively.

Q. VII. (a) When did you occupy this tenement? (i.e., after resettlement)

1. Before 1966
2. 1967 to May 1975
3. June 1975 to 1977.

(b) Is the present residence of yours

1. Own/Lease
2. Rented

(c) Were you residing in a squatter settlement, (i.e., jhuggi colony) or elsewhere before occupying this tenement?

squatter settlement/elsewhere

(d) If you were residing elsewhere then did you buy this tenement from a resettler ?

Yes/No

(e) Who constructed this house for you? DDA/Self help

Q. VIII. (a) What were the reasons for residing in squatter settlement before coming to this colony?

1. It was a cheap place.
2. Place of employment was nearby.
3. Housewife could serve as maid servant in nearby localities.
4. Relatives/friends already staying there called you.
5. Any other (specify).

(b) Give reasons for leaving that old place.

1. Government shifted you.
2. Hygienic conditions in the locality were poor.
3. Housing and public services were poor.
4. In this resettlement colony, the plot was available free of cost.
5. Interest-free loan was available for constructing the house.
6. Any other (specify).

(c) 1. Did you come to this old place from outside Delhi?

Yes/No

2. If yes, what was that place?

- (i) Village
- (ii) Town (population less than 1 lakh).
- (iii) City (population more than 1 lakh).

3. What were the reasons for leaving that place (outside Delhi).

Q.IX. (a) Are you satisfied with the site selection of this resettlement colony?

Yes/No

(b) If no, what are the reasons for your discontentment?

1. The river bed is higher than the level of the colony, as a result, the danger of floods always exists in the monsoon.
2. Place of employment is too far from this colony. As a result the expenditure on transport and inconvenience have increased.

3. Housewife cannot take part-time work easily due to absence of any nearby locality. As a result, income has decreased.
4. Air-pollution due to nearby industrial units.
5. Services like water supply, toilet facilities, medical, etc., are inadequate.
6. Any other (specify).

Section II PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Transport

Q.X. How far was/is your place of employment from your residence?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Same house	1
2 Less than 500 metres	2
3 500 metres-1 km	3
4 1 km-3 km	4
5 3 km-6 km	5
6 6 km-10 km	6
7 10 km-15 km	7
8 15 km-20 km	8
9 More than 20 km	9

Q.XI. What mode of transport you generally used/use to go to your place of employment?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Walk	1
2 Bicycle	2
3 Cycle-rickshaw	3
4 Chartered Bus	4
5 Public Bus	5
6 Train	6
7 Auto-rickshaw	7
8 Any other (specify)	8

*This part of the question with asterisk is always to be asked in case of resettlers who were shifted from squatter settlements during emergency period.

Q.XII. How much time did/does it take you to go from your residence to place of your employment?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Less than 5 minutes	1
2 5-15 minutes	2
3 15-30 minutes	3
4 30-45 minutes	4
5 45-60 minutes	5
6 60-90 minutes	6
7 90-120 minutes	7
8 more than 120 minutes	8

Q.XIII. What was/is your monthly expenditure on transport?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Less than Rs. 5	1
2 Rs. 5-15	2
3 Rs. 16-30	3
4 Rs. 31-60	4
5 Rs. 61-100	5
6 More than Rs. 100	6

Q.XIV. Give the following details of the journey, your family members conduct to the place of employment/occupation.

<i>Family member</i>	<i>Applicable/not applicable</i>	<i>Distance (see note 1)</i>	<i>Mode of transport (see note 2)</i>	<i>Time duration (see note 3)</i>	<i>Monthly expenditure (see note 4)</i>
<i>(a)</i>	Wife				
<i>(b)</i>	Other working members of family				
<i>(c)</i>	Primary school-going children				
<i>(d)</i>	Secondary school-going children				
<i>(e)</i>	College-going children				

Note 1. Codes for the Distance to be covered by family members of the respondent to their place of employment/occupation.

(1) same house, (2) less than 500 mtr. (3) 500 mtr-1 km, (4) 1 km-3 km., (5) 3 km-6 km, (6) 6 km-10 km, (7) 10 km-15 km, (8) 15 km-20 km, (9) more than 20 km.

Note 2. (a) Codes for the Mode of Transport

(1) Walk, (2) Bicycle, (3) Cycle-rickshaw, (4) Chartered bus, (5) Public bus, (6) Train, (7) Auto-rickshaw, (8) Any other

(b) In case where more than one mode of transport is used, record the one which is used to cover the greater part of the distance.

Note 3. Codes for Time Duration

(1) less than 5 minutes, (2) 5-15, (3) 15-30, (4) 30-45, (5) 45-60, (6) 60-90, (7) 90-120, (8) more than 120 minutes.

Note 4. Codes for Monthly Expenditure on Transport.

(1) Less than Rs. 5, (2) 5-15, (3) 16-30, (4) 31-60, (5) 61-100, (6) more than Rs. 100.

Note 5. In case there are more than one school/college going children, record the particulars of only the youngest one.

Q.XV. (a) What were/are the buses which touched/touch your locality and what was/is their frequency?

Sl. No.	Buses going to the destination		Frequency	
	*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony	*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—

(b) What buses originated/originate from your locality?

Sl. No.	*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony	*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
1.	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—
3.	—	—	—	—
4.	—	—	—	—
5.	—	—	—	—

(c) At how many times do you change bus to go to your place of employment?

*(i) Squatter Settlement: one/two/three

(ii) Resettlement colony : one/two/three

Q.XVI. In general, what was/is your experience about the regularity of public buses?

*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
1 Always regular	1
2 Mostly regular	2
3 Fairly regular	3
4 Sometime regular	4
5 Rarely regular	5

Q.XVII. What were/are the reasons for not using bus transport?

*(a) Squatter Settlement

(b) Resettlement Colony

Q.XVIII. Do you have any specific suggestions to improve the public transportation facility in your colony?

Water Supply

Q.XIX. Did/do you have a municipal water connection to your house?

*(a) (1) Squatter Settlement yes/no

(2) Resettlement Colony yes/no

(b) If yes, was/is it a metered connection?

*(1) Squatter Settlement yes/no

(2) Resettlement Colony yes/no

Q.XX. If you did/do not have a water connection then how did/do you get water?

*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
1 Public standpost	1
2 Municipal water from neighbour's house	2
3 Handpump	3
4 Well	4
5 Other (specify)	5

Q.XXI. (a) (If you got/get the water from public stand post) At what distance was/is it located from your colony?

<i>*(i) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(ii) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Less than 50 metres	1
2 51-100 metres	2
3 101-200 metres	3
4 201-500 metres	4
5 More than 500 metres	5

(b) Did/do you experience any difficulty in getting the water from public stand post?

* (1) Squatter settlement yes/no
(2) Resettlement colony yes/no

(c) If yes, what were/are the difficulties:

*(i) in Squatter Settlement

(ii) in Resettlement colony

(d) Did you ever try to get a connection for your house?

yes/no

If not, what are the main reasons:

(i) financial

(ii) administrative

(iii) Others (specify)

(e) If assistance is provided in the form say payment of connection charges in instalments, would you like to go for a municipal water connection? yes/no

Q.XXII. How adequate did/do you consider the present water supply?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Very adequate	1
2 Adequate	2
3 Just inadequate	3
4 Highly inadequate	4
5 No comment	5

Q.XXIII. Did/do you experience low pressure (breakdown) in the water supply?

* (1) Squatter settlement yes/no
(2) Resettlement colony yes/no

Q.XXIV. What monthly charge did/do you pay on an average (per month)?

*(1) Squatter settlement Rs. _____
(2) Resettlement colony Rs. _____

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Very frequently	1
2 Frequently	2
3 Sometimes	3
4 Never	4
5 No comment	5

Q.XXXI. What was/is your monthly expenditure on electricity? (domestic and power together)

*(a) Squatter settlement Rs. _____

(b) Resettlement colony Rs. _____

(To be asked in case of respondents who do not have an electricity connection)

Q.XXXII. What are the reasons for not having an electricity connection?

1. No electricity available in this colony
2. Never felt the need for an electricity connection
3. Cannot afford the cost of installation
4. Applied for connection but is being delayed
5. Any other (specify)

(b) If answer to Q. XXXI is (3).

Would you go for a separate connection if the installation charges are subsidized? yes/no

Q.XXXIII. Do you have any specific suggestions to improve the electricity supply system in your locality?

1. Number of power cuts should be reduced
2. Voltage should be regularized
3. More number of public street lights should be provided.
4. Any other (specify)

Health

Q.XXXIV. (a) Did/do you have government medical dispensary in your locality?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| *1. Squatter settlement | yes/no |
| 2. Resettlement colony | yes/no |

(b) If yes, did/do you avail of this facility?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| *1. Squatter settlement | yes/no |
| 2. Resettlement colony | yes/no |

(c) If no, where did/do you go for medical treatment

*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
--------------------------	-------------------------

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1 Private doctor (Homeopathy) | 1 |
| 2 Private doctor (Allopathy) | 2 |
| 3 Private doctor (Ayurvedic) | 3 |
| 4 Hakim (Unani) | 4 |
| 5 Patent medicines | 5 |
| 6 Any other (specify) | 6 |
-

(d) If yes, how far was/is the location of the clinic/dispensary?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Less than 100 metres	1
2 100-200 metres	2
3 200-400 metres	3
4 400 metres-1 km	4
5 1 km-2 km metres	5
6 more than 2 km	6

Q.XXXV. (a) Do you face any difficulty at the time of sickness?

(b) Do you have any suggestions to improve the medical facility in your colony?

Education

Q.XXXVI. (a) How many children in your household are school-going/non-school going?

(b) In case of non-school going children, give reasons.

(c) What government help do you need in this regard?

(d) Would you like your children to go for technical training if this facility is provided to you free of cost?

Post & Telegraph

Q.XXXVII. How far away was/is the post and telegraph office in your locality?

<i>*(a) Squatter settlement</i>	<i>(b) Resettlement colony</i>
1 Less than 500 mtrs	1
2 500 mtrs-1 km.	2
3 1 km-2 km	3
4 More than 2 km	4

Housing

Q.XXXVIII. (a) Was the plot area in squatter settlement more than 25 sq metre? yes/no

(Not to be asked in case of respondents who have not come from squatter settlements).

(b) How do you consider the present accommodation as compared to squatter settlement.

1. Better

2. More or less the same

3. Worst

4. No comment

- Q.XXXIX. What developments have you made in your house?
1. Constructed open-air bathroom
 2. Installed a wash-basin in the kitchen
 3. Constructed a small lawn in front of the house
 4. White washed the house
 5. Painted doors and windows
 6. Fixed shutters to uncovered cupboard.
 7. Fixed grills in windows.

Recreation

- Q.XL. (a) Did/do you have access to recreation facilities like parks and community centre in your locality?
- *(1) Squatter settlement yes/no
- (2) Resettlement colony yes/no
- (b) If no, do you feel the need for such facilities in your colony yes/no

Market

- Q. XLI. (a) Did/do you have adequate marketing facilities?
- *(i) Squatter settlement yes/no
- (ii) Resettlement colony yes/no
- (b) If yes, was/is it located nearby?
- *(i) Squatter settlement yes/no
- (ii) Resettlement colony yes/no

Q. XLII. State distance of market from your residence:

*(a) Squatter settlement	(b) Resettlement colony
1 Less than 500 metres	1
2 500 mtr-1 km	2
3 1 km-3 km	3
4 3 km-6 km	4
5 6 km-10 km	5
6 10 km-15 km	6
7 15 km-20 km	7
8 more than 20 km	8

- Q. XLIII. Was/is it reasonably priced?
- *(a) Squatter settlement yes/no
- (b) Resettlement colony yes/no

Q. XLIV. What suggestions do you have to improve the marketing facility in your resettlement colony?

Miscellaneous

- Q. XLV. (a) Do you like the division of squatter families into 'eligible' and 'ineligible' categories in future? yes/no
 (b) Would you like to dwell in a mixed community with higher income groups? yes/no
 (c) Have you paid the ground rent and licence fee? yes/no
- Q. XLVI. (a) Do you have any suggestions to make your life comfortable in this colony? yes/no
 (b) Do you still prefer to go back to the same slum/squatter colony? yes/no
 (c) If yes, why do you think on that line?

*Appendix 1.4*NUMBER OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN EIGHT
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of resettlement colony</i>	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>No. of households enumerated</i>	<i>No. of households interviewed</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	5,910	200	20
2.	Wazir Pur	4,576	228	20
3.	Pandu Nagar	1,200	60	5
4.	Tigri	1,923	96	10
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	3,362	166	15
6.	Nand Nagri	10,000	500	50
7.	Mangol Puri	27,800	1,275	125
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	25,000	1,250	125
Total		79,771	3,775	370

Appendix 4.1
CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE SELECT RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No of respondents interviewed	Year of establishment	Population	Area (in sq. km)	Density (per sq. km)	Per capita monthly income (in Rs.)	Per capita monthly income in squatter settlement (in Rs.)	Per capita expenditure on transport (in Rs.)	Per capita expenditure on electricity (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OLD										
1.	Seelampur	20	1962	10,084	0.92	10,961	79.15	—	3.99	1.82
2.	Wazir Pur	20	1963	20,592	1.02	20,188	64.64	—	1.75	3.00
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	1965	5,400	0.18	30,000	47.52	—	1.40	1.67
4.	Tigri	10	1969	8,653	0.10	86,530	74.56	—	3.27	1.96
NEW										
5.	Khyala Complex	15	1975	15,129	0.20	75,645	67.79	82.67	4.28	—
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1975	45,000	0.50	90,000	80.05	105.22	8.19	—
7.	Mangol Puri	125	1976	1,25,100	1.77	70,678	75.68	93.21	8.29	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	1976	1,12,500	1.68	66,964	75.14	86.13	7.28	—

Appendix 4.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
THEIR AGE, IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their age (in years) as				
			20-29 yrs.	30-39 yrs.	40-49 yrs.	50-59 yrs.	60 yrs. and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	5 (25.00)	7 (35.00)	5 (25.00)	1 (5.00)	2 (10.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	6 (30.00)	4 (20.00)	3 (15.00)	6 (30.00)	1 (5.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	2 (40.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	3 (30.00)	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex*	15	7 (46.67)	4 (26.67)	3 (20.00)	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri*	50	21 (42.00)	12 (24.00)	10 (20.00)	5 (10.00)	2 (4.00)
7.	Mangol Puri*	125	32 (25.60)	41 (32.80)	41 (32.80)	9 (7.20)	2 (1.60)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex*	125	38 (30.40)	51 (40.80)	28 (22.40)	6 (4.80)	2 (1.60)
Total			112 (30.27)	124 (33.51)	95 (25.68)	30 (8.11)	9 (2.43)

*These resettlement colonies were established during emergency period.

Appendix 4.3

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATION, IN RESETTLEMENT COLONY

Sl. No. of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to their educational attainment							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1. Seelampur		20	8 (40.00)	2 (10.00)	3 (15.00)	6 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)
2. Wazirpur		20	12 (60.00)*	3 (15.00)	5 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3. Pandu Nagar		5	1 (20.00)	4 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4. Tigri		10	4 (40.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW									
5. Khyala Complex		15	5 (33.33)	2 (13.33)	6 (40.00)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6. Nand Nagri		50	24 (48.00)	14 (28.00)	8 (16.00)	4 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
7. Mangol Puri		125	54 (43.20)	31 (24.80)	19 (15.20)	18 (14.40)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.40)	0 (0.00)

8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	52 (41.60)	29 (23.20)	16 (12.80)	26 (20.80)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	1 (0.80)
Total	370	160 (43.24)	87 (23.51)	58 (15.68)	57 (15.41)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.89)	1 (0.27)

Note : 1—Illiterate

2—Primary school or literate

3—Middle school certificate

4—Intermediate or Post High School Diploma (I.T.I., etc.)

5—High School Certificate

6—B.A. or B.Sc.

7—M.A., M.Sc., M.Com., etc.

Appendix 4.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR OCCUPATION
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to their occupation*									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OLD												
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (15.00)	4 (20.00)	4 (20.00)	6 (30.00)	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (10.00)	5 (25.00)	9 (45.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	
NEW												
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (40.00)	3 (20.00)	1 (6.67)	5 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (12.00)	11 (22.00)	21 (42.00)	9 (18.00)	2 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	

7. Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	18 (14.40)	14 (11.20)	62 (49.60)	13 (10.40)	16 (12.80)	1 (0.80)
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (2.40)	20 (16.00)	21 (16.80)	53 (42.40)	14 (11.20)	12 (9.60)	2 (1.60)
Total	370	1 (0.27)	0 (0.00)	4 (1.08)	50 (13.51)	66 (17.84)	156 (42.16)	49 (13.24)	41 (11.08)	3 (0.81)

Note: * 1—Housewife

6—Skilled Worker

2—Student

7—Shop-owner, artist, etc.

3—Unemployed/retired

8—Professional-Lower level

4—Unskilled Worker

9—Professional-Higher level

5—Semi-skilled worker

Appendix 4.5

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MONTHLY INCOME
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to their monthly income (in Rs.)						Average monthly income (in Rs.)
			Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100 —Rs. 300	Rs. 301 —Rs. 500	Rs. 501 —Rs. 750	Rs. 751 —Rs. 1000	Rs. 1001 —Rs. 1500	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	20	1 (5.00)	10 (50.00)	7 (35.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	331.48
2.	Wazir Pur	20	2 (10.00)	15 (75.00)	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	217.58
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	200.00
4.	Tigri	10	1 (10.00)	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	357.75
Total		55	4 (7.27)	34 (61.82)	13 (23.64)	1 (1.82)	3 (5.45)	0 (0.00)	282.88

NEW									
5. Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	12 (80.00)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	240.10
6. Nand Nagri	50	2 (4.00)	31 (62.00)	14 (28.00)	3 (6.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	276.67
7. Mangol Puri	125	4 (3.20)	70 (56.00)	46 (36.80)	5 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	286.80
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	8 (6.40)	80 (64.00)	27 (21.60)	7 (5.60)	2 (1.60)	1 (0.80)	1 (0.80)	278.35
Total	315	14 (4.44)	193 (61.27)	90 (28.57)	15 (4.76)	2 (0.63)	1 (0.32)		279.62
Grand Total	370	18 (4.86)	227 (61.35)	103 (27.84)	16 (4.32)	5 (1.35)	1 (0.27)		280.10

Appendix 4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THEIR FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME
(ALL SOURCES) IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No of respondents	No. of households according to their family's monthly income (all sources)							Average monthly income (in Rs.)
			Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100— Rs. 300	Rs. 301— Rs. 500	Rs. 501— Rs. 750	Rs. 751— Rs. 1000	Rs. 1001— Rs. 1500		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
OLD										
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	6 (30.00)	10 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	435.35	
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	7 (35.00)	9 (45.00)	3 (15.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	387.83	
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	4 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	285.10	
4.	Tigri	10	1 (10.00)	4 (40.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	380.25	
Total		55	1 (1.82)	21 (38.18)	21 (38.18)	6 (10.91)	6 (10.91)	0 (0.00)	394.39	

NEW									
5. Khyala Complex	15	0	10	2	3	0	0	0	311.83
		(0.00)	(66.67)	(13.33)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
6. Nand Nagri	50	0	29	17	2	2	0	0	312.21
		(0.00)	(58.00)	(34.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
7. Mangol Puri	125	3	61	51	9	1	0	0	314.84
		(2.40)	(48.80)	(40.80)	(7.20)	(0.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	4	72	30	12	5	2	2	328.80
		(3.20)	(57.60)	(24.00)	(9.60)	(4.00)	(1.60)	(1.60)	
Total	315	7	172	110	26	8	2	2	319.82
		(2.22)	(54.60)	(31.75)	(8.25)	(2.54)	(0.63)	(0.63)	
Grand Total	370	8	193	121	32	14	2	2	330.90
		(2.16)	(52.16)	(32.70)	(8.65)	(3.78)	(0.54)	(0.54)	

Appendix 4.7

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MONTHLY INCOME WHILE
RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No of respondents according to their monthly income while residing in squatter settlements							Average monthly income (in Rs.)
			Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100—Rs. 300	Rs. 301—Rs. 500	Rs. 501—Rs. 750	Rs. 750—Rs. 1000	Rs. 1000—Rs. 1500		
									(1)	
1.	Khyala Complex	15	1 (6.67)	12 (80.00)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	218.40
2.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	29 (58.00)	17 (34.00)	3 (6.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	291.20
3.	Mangol Puri	125	2 (1.60)	65 (52.00)	48 (38.40)	9 (7.20)	1 (0.80)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	311.03
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	8 (6.40)	84 (67.20)	22 (17.60)	10 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	1 (0.80)	269.73
Total		315	12 (3.81)	190 (60.32)	89 (28.25)	22 (6.98)	1 (0.32)	1 (0.32)	1 (0.32)	287.08

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 4.8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME
(ALL SOURCES) WHILE DWELLING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households according to their family's monthly income (all sources) while dwelling in squatter settlements						Average monthly income of the family (in Rs.)
			Below Rs. 100	Rs. 100—Rs. 300	Rs. 301—Rs. 500	Rs. 501—Rs. 750	Rs. 751—Rs. 1000	Rs. 1001 Rs. 1500	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	6 (40.00)	5 (33.33)	4 (26.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	380.30
2.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	16 (32.00)	22 (44.00)	8 (16.00)	4 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	410.34
3.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	40 (32.00)	62 (49.60)	18 (14.40)	5 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	387.74
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	58 (46.40)	41 (32.80)	19 (15.20)	4 (3.20)	3 (2.40)	377.27
Total		315	0 (0.00)	120 (38.10)	130 (41.27)	49 (15.56)	13 (4.13)	3 (0.95)	386.82

*Only the households which were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 4.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THEIR FAMILY
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. Name of No. resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents	No. of households according to the size of their family (including respondents)										Aver- Total age popu- fam- lation ily cover- size ed		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OLD														
1. Seelampur	20	0	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	5.50	110
		(0.00)	(15.00)	(5.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(0.00)		
2. Wazir Pur	20	0	0	1	5	2	4	4	4	2	1	1	6.00	120
		(0.00)	(0.00)	(10.00)	(25.00)	(10.00)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(10.00)	(5.00)	(5.00)		
3. Pandu Nagar	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	6.00	30
		(0.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(40.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(20.00)		
4. Tigri	10	0	0	2	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	5.10	51
		(0.00)	(0.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(50.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(10.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)		
NEW														
5. Khyala Complex	15	1	1	1	6	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	4.60	69
		(6.67)	(6.67)	(6.67)	(40.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.67)	(6.67)	(6.67)	(0.00)		

6. Nand Nagri	50	5 (10.00)	10 (20.00)	8 (16.00)	11 (22.00)	3 (6.00)	6 (12.00)	6 (12.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	3.90	195
7. Mangol Puri	125	11 (8.80)	18 (14.40)	25 (20.00)	23 (18.40)	14 (11.20)	16 (12.80)	9 (7.20)	4 (3.20)	5 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	4.16	520
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	7 (5.60)	18 (14.40)	1 (0.80)	17 (13.60)	26 (20.80)	20 (16.00)	9 (7.20)	4 (3.20)	2 (1.60)	1 (0.80)	4.38	547
Total	370	24 (6.49)	51 (13.78)	59 (15.95)	66 (17.81)	56 (15.14)	51 (13.78)	33 (8.92)	15 (4.05)	12 (3.24)	3 (0.81)	4.44	1642

Appendix 4.10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF THEIR EARNING MEMBERS
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households according to the number of their earning members				Average number of earning members
			One	Two	Three	Four & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	11 (55.00)	8 (40.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	1.45
2.	Wazir Pur	20	7 (35.00)	8 (40.00)	4 (20.00)	1 (5.00)	1.95
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	3 (60.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.40
4.	Tigri	10	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.10
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	15	11 (73.33)	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	1 (6.67)	1.47
6.	Nand Nagri	50	43 (86.00)	5 (10.00)	1 (2.00)	1 (2.00)	1.20
7.	Mangol Puri	125	97 (77.60)	22 (17.60)	5 (4.00)	1 (0.80)	1.28
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	96 (76.80)	23 (18.40)	5 (4.00)	1 (0.80)	1.29
Total		370	277 (74.86)	71 (19.19)	17 (4.59)	5 (1.35)	1.32

Appendix 4.11

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY CAME TO THE PRESENT
TENEMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettle- ment colony	No. of house- holds	No. of households according to the period during which they came to the present tenement		
			Before 1966	1967-May 1974	June 1974- March 1977
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	20	16 (80.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	12 (60.00)	8 (40.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	50 (100.00)
7.	Mangolpuri	125	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)
Total		370	33 (8.92)	22 (5.91)	315 (85.13)

Appendix 4.12

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING THE PRESENT
RESIDENCE AS THEIR OWN OR ON LEASE
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house- holds	No. of households having the present residence	
			their own/lease	rented
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	16 (80.00)	4 (20.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	122 (97.60)	3 (2.40)
Total		370	360 (97.30)	10 (2.70)

Appendix 4.13

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN A SQUATTER
SETTLEMENT OR ELSEWHERE BEFORE OCCUPYING THE
PRESENT TENEMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents	No. of respondents who were residing in	
			Slum/squatter settlement	Elsewhere
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	17 (85.00)	3 (15.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	15 (75.00)	5 (25.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	4 (80.00)	1 (20.00)
4.	Tigri	10	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	124 (99.20)	1 (0.80)
Total		370	354 (95.68)	16 (4.32)

Appendix 4.14

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BUYING THE PRESENT
TENEMENT FROM A RESETTLER

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households buying the present tenement from a resettler	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	3	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)
2.	Wazir Pur	5	2 (40.00)	3 (60.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	0	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	0	—	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		16	12 (75.00)	4 (25.00)

*Respondents who were not residing in a squatter settlement.

Appendix 4.15

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAVE CONSTRUCTED THEIR HOUSES THEMSELVES IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households who have constructed the present houses themselves		
			N.A.*	D.D.A.	Self
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	20	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	18 (90.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	18 (90.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (80.00)
4.	Tigri	10	5 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (50.00)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	49 (98.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	1 (0.80)	0 (0.00)	124 (99.20)
Total		370	12 (3.24)	0 (0.00)	358 (96.76)

*Households who have purchased the present tenement from a resettler.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
REASONS THEY MENTIONED FOR SETTLING DOWN IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS BEFORE OCCUPYING THE
PRESENT TENEMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the reasons they mentioned for settling down in squatter settlement before occupying the present tenement				
			I	II	III	IV	V
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	10 (50.00)	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	6 (30.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	5 (25.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (30.00)	8 (40.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	7 (70.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	15	6 (40.00)	7 (46.67)	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	11 (22.00)	33 (66.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)	5 (10.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	50 (40.00)	65 (52.00)	2 (1.60)	5 (4.00)	3 (2.40)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	56 (44.80)	51 (40.80)	5 (4.00)	2 (1.60)	11 (8.80)
Total			370 (40.00)	148 (43.78)	8 (2.16)	16 (4.32)	36 (9.73)

Note: I—It was a cheap place.

II—Place of employment was nearby.

III—Housewife could serve as maid servant in nearby localities.

IV—Relatives/friends already staying there called you.

V—Any other (specify).

Appendix 4.17

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS THEY MENTIONED FOR LEAVING OLD PLACES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the reasons they mentioned for leaving old places*					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	20	16 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (20.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	15 (75.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (25.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	8 (80.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (10.00)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	124 (99.20)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	Total	370	357 (96.49)	1 (0.27)	1 (0.27)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (2.97)

*1—Government shifted you.

2—Hygienic conditions in the locality were poor.

3—Housing and public service were poor.

4—In this resettlement colony, the plot was available free of cost.

5—Interest free loan was available for construction.

6—Any other.

Appendix 4.18

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS COMING TO THEIR
OLD PLACES OF RESIDENCE FROM OUTSIDE
DELHI

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households coming to their old places of residence from outside Delhi	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	14 (70.00)	6 (30.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	15 (75.00)	5 (25.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	2 (40.00)	3 (60.00)
4.	Tigri	10	6 (60.00)	4 (40.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	39 (78.00)	11 (22.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	52 (41.60)	73 (58.40)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	91 (72.80)	34 (27.20)
Total		370	233 (62.97)	137 (37.03)

Appendix 4.19

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE PLACES FROM WHERE THEY CAME TO DELHI

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households coming to Delhi from		
			Village	Town	City
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	14	10 (71.43)	1 (7.14)	3 (21.43)
2.	Wazir Pur	15	12 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (20.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	6	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	14	12 (85.71)	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)
6.	Nand Nagri	39	35 (89.74)	1 (2.56)	3 (7.69)
7.	Mangol Puri	52	36 (69.23)	3 (5.77)	13 (25.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	91	77 (84.62)	1 (1.10)	13 (14.29)
Total		233	190 (81.55)	7 (3.00)	36 (15.45)

*Households who came to their old places from outside Delhi.

Appendix 4.20

**PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS SATISFIED WITH THE
SITE SELECTION OF THE PRESENT RESETTLEMENT
COLONY**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents satisfied with the site selection of the present resettlement colony	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	7 (46.67)	8 (53.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	29 (58.00)	21 (42.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	61 (48.80)	64 (51.20)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	46 (36.80)	79 (63.20)
Total		370	193 (52.16)	177 (47.84)

Appendix 4.21

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE SITE SELECTION
OF THE PRESENT RESETTLEMENT COLONY ACCORDING TO THE REASONS THEY GIVE
FOR THEIR DISCONTENTMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents who are not satisfied with the site selection of the present resettlement colony according to the reasons they give for their discontentment					
			1	2	3	4	5	6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	2	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	2	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	8	0 (0.00)	5 (62.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)
6.	Nand Nagri	21	0 (0.00)	15 (71.43)	1 (4.76)	0 (0.00)	4 (19.05)	1 (4.76)

7. Mangol Puri	64	0 (0.00)	41 (64.06)	7 (10.94)	0 (0.00)	13 (20.31)	3 (4.69)
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	79	1 (1.27)	48 (60.76)	10 (12.66)	0 (0.00)	8 (10.13)	12 (15.19)
Total	177	1 (0.56)	110 (62.15)	18 (10.17)	0 (0.00)	29 (16.38)	19 (10.73)

* Respondents, who are not satisfied with the site selection of the present resettlement colony.

1—The river bed is higher than the level of the locality, as a result, the danger of floods always exists in the monsoon.

2—Place of employment is too far from this colony. As a result, the expenditures on transport and inconveniences have increased.

3—Housewife cannot take part-time work easily due to absence of any nearby locality. As a result income has decreased.

4—Air pollution due to nearby industrial units.

5—Services like water supply, toilet facilities, medical aid, etc., are inadequate.

6—Any other (specify).

Appendix 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. Name of No. resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents	No. of respondents according to the distance of their place of residence										Average distance (in km)		
		Same house		Less than 500 mtr		500 mtr- 1 km	1 km- 3 km	3 km- 6 km	6 km- 10 km	10 km- 15 km	15 km- 20 km	Above 20 km		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
OLD														
1. Seelampur	20	0	(0.00)	5	0	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	6.93	
				(25.00)	(0.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(20.00)	(10.00)	(5.00)		
2. Wazir Pur	20	0	(0.00)	2	6	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	3.90	
				(10.00)	(30.00)	(5.00)	(20.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(5.00)	(0.00)		
3. Pandu Nagar	5	0	(0.00)	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	3.00	
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(60.00)	(40.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)		
4. Tigri	10	0	(0.00)	0	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	3.59	
				(0.00)	(20.00)	(10.00)	(30.00)	(10.00)	(30.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)		
Total	55	0	(0.00)	7	8	4	12	7	7	6	3	1	4.86	
				(12.73)	(14.55)	(7.27)	(21.82)	(12.73)	(12.73)	(10.91)	(5.45)	(1.82)		

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	15	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	10.92
		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.67)	(6.67)	(20.00)	(20.00)	(13.33)	(20.00)	(13.33)	
6. Nand Nagri	50	1	2	2	5	2	2	7	15	9	5	10.67
		(2.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(10.00)	(4.00)	(4.00)	(14.00)	(30.00)	(18.00)	(10.00)	
7. Mangol Puri	125	1	8	4	2	2	11	29	24	35	9	11.26
		(0.80)	(6.40)	(3.20)	(1.60)	(1.60)	(8.80)	(23.20)	(19.20)	(28.00)	(7.20)	
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	3	6	3	3	1	11	13	33	28	24	12.91
		(2.40)	(4.80)	(2.40)	(2.40)	(0.80)	(8.80)	(10.40)	(26.40)	(22.40)	(19.20)	
Total	315	5	16	9	11	6	27	52	74	75	40	11.80
		(1.59)	(5.08)	(2.86)	(3.49)	(1.90)	(8.57)	(16.51)	(23.49)	(23.81)	(12.70)	
Grand Total	370	5	23	17	15	18	34	59	80	78	41	10.77
		(1.35)	(6.22)	(4.59)	(4.05)	(4.86)	(9.19)	(15.95)	(21.62)	(21.08)	(11.08)	

Appendix 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF THEIR PLACE OF
EMPLOYMENT FROM THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER
SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the distance of their place of employment from their residence while residing in squatter settlements										Average distance (in km)
			Same house	Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr- 1 km	1 km- 3 km	3 km- 6 km	6 km- 10 km	10 km- 15 km	15 km- 20 km	More than 20 km		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	5 (33.33)	4 (26.67)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.600	
2.	Nand Nagri	50	2 (4.00)	10 (20.00)	15 (30.00)	7 (14.00)	9 (18.00)	4 (8.00)	3 (6.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2.765	
3.	Mangol Puri	125	10 (8.00)	17 (13.60)	38 (30.40)	38 (26.40)	16 (12.80)	6 (4.80)	3 (2.40)	1 (0.80)	1 (0.80)	2.381	
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	9 (7.20)	16 (12.80)	27 (21.60)	21 (16.80)	18 (14.40)	14 (11.20)	10 (8.00)	6 (4.80)	4 (3.20)	4.656	
	Total	315	21 (6.67)	48 (15.24)	84 (26.67)	63 (20.00)	43 (13.65)	25 (7.94)	19 (6.03)	7 (2.22)	5 (1.59)	3.403	

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.3

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF TRANSPORT THEY USED FOR
GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No. of resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport they used for going to their place of employment							
			N.A.*	Walk	Bicycle	Public Bus	Train	Auto-Rickshaw	Any other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1. Seelampur	20		0 (0.00)	8 (40.00)	5 (25.00)	6 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)
2. Wazir Pur	20		0 (0.00)	11 (55.00)	4 (20.00)	5 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3. Pandu Nagar	5		0 (0.00)	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4. Tigri	10		0 (0.00)	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (10.00)
Total	55		0 (0.00)	26 (47.27)	13 (23.64)	14 (25.45)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.82)	1 (1.82)

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NEW									
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10 (56.67)	5 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	8 (16.00)	4 (8.00)	37 (74.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	1 (0.80)	15 (12.00)	10 (8.00)	92 (73.60)	4 (3.20)	1 (0.80)	2 (1.60)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	3 (2.40)	12 (9.60)	38 (30.40)	67 (53.60)	2 (1.60)	1 (0.80)	2 (1.60)
Total		315	5 (1.59)	35 (11.11)	62 (19.68)	201 (63.81)	6 (1.90)	2 (0.63)	4 (1.27)
Grand Total		370	5 (1.35)	61 (16.49)	75 (20.27)	215 (58.11)	6 (1.62)	3 (0.81)	5 (1.35)

*Respondent families in which the head of the household is a housewife/or retired/or unemployed.

Appendix 5.4

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
MODE OF TRANSPORT THEY USED FOR GOING TO
THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT WHILE RESIDING
IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport they were used for going to their place of employment while residing in the slum/squatter colony				
			Walk	Bicycle	Public Bus	Train	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	6 (40.00)	9 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	27 (54.00)	14 (28.00)	8 (16.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	79 (63.20)	25 (20.00)	19 (15.20)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.60)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	46 (36.80)	55 (44.00)	23 (18.40)	1 (0.80)	0 (0.00)
Total		315	158 (50.16)	103 (32.70)	50 (15.87)	1 (0.32)	3 (0.95)

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.5

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME THEY SPENT TO REACH THEIR
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No. of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents NA*	No. of respondents according to the time they spent to reach their place of employment									Average time spent (in min)
			Less than 5 min	5-15 min	16-30 min	31-45 min	46-60 min	61-90 min	91-120 min	More than 120 min		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OLD												
1. Seelampur	20	0	(0.00)	5	4	2	4	3	2	0	0	28.15
				(25.00)	(20.00)	(10.00)	(20.00)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
2. Wazir Pur	20	0	(0.00)	3	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	21.55
				(15.00)	(40.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(15.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
3. Pandu Nagar	5	0	(0.00)	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	35.00
				(0.00)	(0.00)	(40.00)	(40.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
4. Tigri	10	0	(0.00)	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	22.30
				(0.00)	(40.00)	(30.00)	(30.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Total	55	0	(0.00)	8	16	10	12	7	2	0	0	25.31
				(14.55)	(29.09)	(18.18)	(21.82)	(12.73)	(3.64)	(0.00)	(0.00)	

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	15	0	0	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	49.32
		(0.00)	(0.00)	(13.33)	(26.67)	(20.00)	(13.33)	(13.33)	(6.67)	(6.67)	
6. Nand Nagri	50	1	3	5	5	2	6	17	9	2	62.02
		(2.00)	(6.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(4.00)	(12.00)	(34.00)	(18.00)	(4.00)	
7. Mangol Puri	125	1	9	6	4	15	35	43	7	5	58.71
		(0.80)	(7.20)	(4.80)	(3.20)	(12.00)	(28.00)	(34.40)	(5.60)	(4.00)	
8. Patpar Ganj	125	3	6	6	6	5	26	34	27	12	72.00
Complex		(2.40)	(4.80)	(4.80)	(4.80)	(4.00)	(20.80)	(27.20)	(21.60)	(9.60)	
Total	315	5	18	19	19	25	69	96	44	20	64.06
		(1.59)	(5.71)	(6.03)	(6.03)	(7.94)	(21.90)	(30.48)	(13.97)	(6.35)	
Grand Total	370	5	26	35	29	37	76	98	44	20	58.30
		(1.35)	(7.03)	(9.46)	(7.84)	(10.00)	(20.54)	(26.49)	(11.89)	(5.41)	

*Respondent families in which the head of the household is a housewife/or retired/or unemployed.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME THEY SPENT TO REACH
THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. Name of No. resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents*	No. of respondents according to the time they spent to reach their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements									Average time spent (in min)
		Less than 5 min	5-15 min	16-30 min	31-45 min	46-60 min	61-90 min	91-120 min	More than 120 min		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Khyala Complex	15	2 (13.33)	8 (53.33)	2 (13.33)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16.40
2. Nand Nagri	50	7 (14.00)	22 (44.00)	10 (20.00)	6 (12.00)	4 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)	21.22
3. Mangol Puri	125	17 (13.60)	57 (45.60)	40 (32.00)	6 (4.80)	3 (2.40)	1 (0.80)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	17.23
4. Palpar Ganj Complex	125	14 (11.20)	43 (34.40)	25 (20.00)	18 (14.40)	9 (7.20)	7 (5.60)	7 (5.60)	2 (1.60)		30.20
Total	315	40 (12.70)	130 (41.27)	77 (24.44)	33 (10.48)	16 (5.08)	8 (2.54)	7 (2.22)	4 (1.27)		22.97

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.7

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT
FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No of respondents*	No of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on transport for going to their place of employment							Average amount spent in a month (in Rs.)
			N.A.*	Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	Rs. 31-60	Rs. 61-100	Above Rs. 100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OLD										
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	9 (45.00)	2 (10.00)	6 (30.00)	1 (5.00)	1 (5.00)	1 (5.00)	21.80
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	11 (55.00)	4 (20.00)	4 (20.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.53
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	8.40
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	5 (50.00)	1 (10.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16.20
Total										
		55	0 (0.00)	28 (50.91)	8 (14.55)	13 (23.64)	4 (7.27)	1 (1.82)	1 (1.82)	15.46

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NEW										
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	9 (60.00)	3 (20.00)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	19.70
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	9 (18.00)	3 (6.00)	11 (22.00)	23 (46.00)	3 (6.00)	0 (0.00)	31.26
7.	Mangol Puri	125	1 (0.80)	19 (15.20)	11 (8.80)	30 (24.00)	51 (40.80)	12 (9.60)	1 (0.80)	34.15
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	3 (2.40)	12 (9.60)	22 (17.60)	20 (16.00)	63 (50.40)	5 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	31.88
Total										
		315	5 (1.59)	40 (12.70)	45 (14.29)	64 (20.32)	140 (44.44)	20 (6.34)	1 (0.32)	32.21
Grand Total										
		370	5 (1.35)	68 (18.38)	53 (14.32)	77 (20.81)	144 (38.92)	21 (5.68)	2 (0.54)	29.72

*Respondent families in which the head of the household is a housewife/or retired/or unemployed.

Appendix 5.8

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON
TRANSPORT FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT WHILE RESIDING IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on transport for going to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements						Average monthly expenditure (in Rs.)
				Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5—Rs. 15	Rs. 16—Rs. 30	Rs. 31—Rs. 60	Rs. 61 Rs. 100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	6 (40.00)	9 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7.20
2.	Nand Nagri	50	31 (62.00)	13 (26.00)	5 (10.00)	1 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7.67
3.	Mangol Puri	125	98 (78.40)	13 (10.40)	8 (6.40)	5 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	7.68
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	58 (46.40)	34 (27.20)	25 (20.00)	8 (6.40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11.62
	Total	315	193 (61.27)	69 (21.90)	38 (12.06)	14 (4.44)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.32)	9.22

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.9

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE THEIR WIVES TRAVELLED TO REACH THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No. of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the distance their wives travelled to reach their place of employment										Average distance travelled (in km)
		place of employment										
		Same house	Less than 500mtrs	1 km	3 km	1 km- 3 km	3 km- 6 km	6 km- 10 km	10 km- 15 km	15 km- 20 km	More than 20 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OLD												
1. Seelampur	2		1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4.00
2. Wazir Pur	3		0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.60
3. Pandu Nagar	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4. Tigrī	1		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4.50
Total	6		1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2.83

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (100.00)	1 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4.50
6. Nand Nagri	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.30
7. Mangol Puri	2	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.75
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	13	2 (15.38)	2 (15.38)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	4 (30.77)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	7.74
Total	17	2 (11.76)	3 (17.65)	4 (23.53)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.88)	1 (5.88)	4 (23.53)	1 (5.88)	1 (5.88)	1 (5.88)	6.29
Grand Total	23	3 (13.04)	4 (17.39)	6 (26.09)	0 (0.00)	2 (8.70)	2 (8.70)	4 (17.39)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	5.27

*Only the respondent families where the respondent's wife is an earning member in the family, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.10

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF TRANSPORT THEIR WIVES USED FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport their wives used for going to their place of employment	
			Walk	Public Bus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		6	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW				
5.	Khayla Complex	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	2	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	13	6 (46.15)	7 (53.85)
Total		17	9 (52.94)	8 (47.06)
Grand Total		23	15 (65.11)	8 (34.89)

*Only the respondent families, where the respondent's wife is an earning member in the family, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.11

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME THEIR WIVES SPENT FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the time their wives spent for going to their place of employment									Average time spent (in min)
			Less than 5 min	5—15 min	16—30 min	31—45 min	46—60 min	61—90 min	91—120 min	More than 120 min		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
OLD												
1.	Seelampur	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	20.50	
2.	Wazir Pur	3	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	2 (66.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	18.66	
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Tigri	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	75.50	
Total		6	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	28.75	

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NEW											
5.	Khyala Complex	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	38.00
6.	Nand Nagri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
7.	Mangol Puri	2	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	23.00
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	13	2 (15.38)	4 (30.77)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.69)	3 (23.08)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	46.46
Total											
		17	3 (17.65)	4 (23.53)	3 (17.65)	1 (5.88)	1 (5.88)	3 (17.65)	1 (5.88)	1 (5.88)	40.65
Grand Total											
		23	4 (17.39)	5 (21.74)	5 (21.74)	2 (8.70)	1 (4.35)	4 (17.39)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	37.54

*Only the respondent families where the respondent's wife is an earning member in the family, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.12

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE INCURRED
ON TRANSPORT BY THEIR WIVES FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their wives for going to their place of employment					Average amount spent (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	Rs. 31-60	Rs. 61-100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13.00
2.	Wazir Pur	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
Total		6	5 (83.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6.33

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
6.	Nand Nagri	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	3.00
7.	Mangol Puri	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13.00
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	13	6 (46.15)	0 (0.00)	3 (23.08)	3 (23.08)	1 (7.69)	23.38
<hr/>								
Total		17	8 (47.06)	0 (0.00)	4 (23.53)	3 (17.65)	2 (11.76)	24.32
<hr/>								
Grand Total		23	13 (56.52)	0 (0.00)	5 (21.74)	3 (13.04)	2 (8.70)	20.93

*Only the respondent families, where the respondent's wife is an earning member in the family, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.13

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY THE EARNING MEMBER (OTHER THAN THE RESPONDENT, IF ANY) IN THEIR FAMILY FOR GOING TO THE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of Respondents*	No. of respondents according to the distance travelled by the earning member for going to the place of employment								Average distance travelled (in km)	
			Same house	Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr-1 km	1-3 km	3-6 km	6-10 km	10-15 km	15-20 km		More than 20 km
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OLD												
1.	Seelampur	7	0 (0.00)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	4.33
2.	Wazir Pur	12	0 (0.00)	2 (16.67)	2 (16.67)	5 (41.67)	2 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	3.22
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.75
4.	Tigri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		20	0 (0.00)	3 (15.00)	5 (25.00)	6 (30.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	3.48

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NEW												
	5. Khyala Complex	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3.10
			(0.00)	(33.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(66.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
	6. Nand Nagri	6	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	6.72
			(0.00)	(16.67)	(0.00)	(16.67)	(16.67)	(33.33)	(0.00)	(16.67)	(0.00)	
	7. Mangol Puri	26	4	2	2	1	1	6	2	7	1	8.73
			(15.38)	(7.69)	(7.69)	(3.85)	(3.85)	(23.08)	(7.69)	(26.92)	(3.85)	
	8. Patpar Ganj Complex	19	1	0	4	1	3	2	1	5	2	9.50
			(5.26)	(0.00)	(21.05)	(5.26)	(15.79)	(10.53)	(5.26)	(26.32)	(10.53)	
<hr/>												
	Total	54	5	4	6	3	7	10	3	13	3	8.47
			(9.26)	(7.41)	(11.11)	(5.56)	(12.96)	(18.52)	(5.56)	(24.07)	(5.56)	
<hr/>												
	Grand Total	74	5	7	11	9	11	10	3	15	3	7.12
			(6.76)	(9.46)	(14.86)	(12.16)	(14.86)	(13.51)	(4.05)	(20.27)	(4.05)	

*Only the respondents families where there is at least one earning member other than the respondent, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.14

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF TRANSPORT USED BY THE EARNING MEMBER (OTHER THAN THE RESPONDENT) IN HIS FAMILY FOR GOING TO THE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport used by the earning member for going to the place of employment					Any other
			Walk	Bicycle	Public bus	Train	Auto-rickshaw	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	7	3 (42.86)	3 (42.86)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	12	8 (66.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			20 (60.00)	6 (30.00)	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	3	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	6	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	4 (66.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	26	10 (38.46)	2 (7.69)	13 (50.00)	1 (3.85)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	19	3 (15.79)	4 (21.05)	10 (52.63)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.26)	1 (5.26)
Total								
		54	16 (29.63)	7 (12.96)	28 (51.85)	1 (1.85)	1 (1.85)	1 (1.85)
Grand Total								
		74	28 (37.84)	13 (17.57)	30 (40.54)	1 (1.35)	1 (1.35)	1 (1.35)

* Only the families where there is at least one earning member other than the respondent, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.15

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME SPENT BY THE EARNING
MEMBER (OTHER THAN THE RESPONDENT) IN HIS FAMILY FOR GOING TO THE
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the time spent by the earning member for going to the place of employment								Average time spent (in min)
			Less than 5 min	5-15 min	16-30 min	31-45 min	46-60 min	61-90 min	91-120 min	More than 120 min	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OLD											
1.	Seelampur	7	0 (0.00)	3 (42.86)	3 (42.86)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	29.21
2.	Wazir Pur	12	0 (0.00)	5 (41.67)	5 (41.67)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	25.71
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	53.00
4.	Tigri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		20	0 (0.00)	8 (40.00)	8 (40.00)	1 (5.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	28.30

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NEW											
5.	Khyala Complex	3	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	23.67
6.	Nand Nagri	6	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	39.58
7.	Mangol Puri	26	4 (15.38)	2 (7.69)	4 (15.38)	5 (19.23)	3 (11.54)	4 (15.38)	3 (11.54)	1 (3.85)	47.75
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	19	1 (5.26)	2 (10.53)	5 (26.32)	2 (10.53)	3 (15.79)	4 (21.05)	0 (0.00)	2 (10.53)	51.32
Total		54	5 (9.26)	6 (11.11)	11 (20.37)	10 (18.52)	7 (12.96)	9 (16.67)	3 (5.56)	3 (5.56)	46.76
Grand Total		74	5 (6.76)	14 (18.92)	19 (25.68)	11 (14.86)	8 (10.81)	9 (12.16)	5 (6.76)	3 (4.05)	41.77

*Only the families where there is at least one earning member other than the respondent, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.16

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON
TRANSPORT BY THE EARNING MEMBER (OTHER THAN THE RESPONDENT) IN HIS FAMILY
FOR GOING TO THE PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by the earning member for going to the place of employment					Average amount spent (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	Rs. 31-60	Rs. 61-100	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	7	4 (57.14)	1 (14.29)	2 (28.57)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6.43
2.	Wazir Pur	12	8 (66.67)	3 (25.00)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6.42
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
4.	Tigri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		20	13 (65.00)	4 (20.00)	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7.40

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	3	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	12.00
6.	Nand Nagri	6	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	17.92
7.	Mangol Puri	26	12 (46.15)	2 (7.69)	4 (15.38)	6 (23.08)	2 (7.69)	22.38
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	19	4 (21.05)	3 (15.79)	4 (21.05)	7 (36.84)	1 (5.26)	28.05
<hr/>								
Total		54	19 (35.19)	7 (12.96)	11 (20.37)	14 (25.93)	3 (5.56)	23.31
<hr/>								
Grand Total		74	32 (43.24)	11 (14.86)	14 (18.92)	14 (18.92)	3 (4.05)	19.01

*Only the families where there is at least one earning member other than the respondent, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.17

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE THEIR PRIMARY SCHOOL GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) HAS TO TRAVEL FOR GOING TO SCHOOL IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the distance their primary school going child has to travel for going to school					Average distance travelled (in km)
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr-1 km	1-3 km	3-6 km	6-10 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	14	12 (85.71)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0.63
2.	Wazir Pur	7	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.36
3.	Pandu Nagar	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.30
4.	Tigri	7	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.36
Total		31	27 (87.10)	3 (9.68)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)	0 (0.00)	0.48

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
	5. Khyala Complex	6	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.30
	6. Nand Nagri	20	15 (75.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	0.78
	7. Mangol Puri	49	44 (89.80)	5 (10.20)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.35
	8. Patpar Ganj Complex	60	39 (65.00)	18 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (3.33)	1 (1.67)	0.70
	Total	135	104 (77.04)	27 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.48)	2 (1.48)	0.57
	Grand Total	166	131 (78.92)	30 (18.07)	0 (0.00)	3 (1.81)	2 (1.20)	0.55

*Only the families where there is at least one primary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.18

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
MODE OF TRANSPORT USED BY THEIR PRIMARY
SCHOOL GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) FOR GOING
TO SCHOOL IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport used by their primary school going child for going to school		
			Walk	School bus	Private bus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	14	13 (92.86)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	7	7 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	7	7 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		31	30 (96.77)	1 (3.23)	0 (0.00)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	6	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	20	19 (95.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	49	48 (97.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.04)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	60	57 (95.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (5.00)
Total		135	130 (96.30)	0 (0.60)	5 (3.70)
Grand Total		166	160 (96.39)	1 (0.60)	5 (3.01)

*Only the families where there is at least one primary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.19

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME SPENT BY THEIR PRIMARY SCHOOL-
GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) FOR GOING TO SCHOOL IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the time spent by their primary school going child for going to the school						Average time spent (in min)
			Less than 5 min	5-15 min	16-30 min	31-45 min	46-60 min	61-90 min	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	14	0 (0.00)	13 (92.86)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.93
2.	Wazir Pur	7	0 (0.00)	6 (85.71)	1 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11.86
3.	Pandu Nagar	3	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
4.	Tigri	7	1 (14.29)	6 (85.71)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	9.00
Total			1 (3.23)	28 (90.32)	2 (6.45)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.61

NEW												
5. Khyala Complex	6	0 (0.00)	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
6. Nand Nagri	20	0 (0.00)	18 (90.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	13.93
7. Mangol Puri	49	5 (10.20)	42 (85.71)	2 (4.08)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	9.82
8. Patpar Ganj	60	1 (1.67)	57 (95.00)	1 (1.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.67)	1 (1.67)	1 (1.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.82
Total	135	6 (4.44)	123 (91.11)	4 (2.96)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.74)	1 (0.74)	1 (0.74)	1 (0.74)	1 (0.74)	10.88
Grand Total	166	7 (4.22)	151 (90.96)	6 (3.61)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.60)	1 (0.60)	1 (0.60)	1 (0.60)	1 (0.60)	10.83

*Only the families where there is at least one primary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.20

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON TRANSPORT
BY THEIR PRIMARY SCHOOL-GOING CHILD
(YOUNGEST) FOR GOING TO SCHOOL
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their primary school going child for going to the school			Average amount spent (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OLD						
1.	Seelampur	14	13 (92.86)	0 (0.00)	1 (7.14)	4.43
2.	Wazir Pur	7	7 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
3.	Pandu Nagar	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
4.	Tigri	7	7 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
Total		31	30 (96.77)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.23)	3.65
NEW						
5.	Khyala Complex	6	6 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
6.	Nand Nagri	20	19 (95.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	4.00
7.	Mangol Puri	49	48 (97.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.04)	3.40
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	60	57 (95.00)	1 (1.67)	2 (3.33)	3.78
Total		135	130 (96.30)	1 (0.74)	4 (2.96)	3.64
Grand Total		166	160 (96.39)	1 (0.60)	5 (3.01)	3.64

*Only the families where there is at least one primary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.21

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE THEIR SECONDARY SCHOOL GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) HAS TO TRAVEL FOR GOING TO SCHOOL
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the distance their secondary school going child has to travel for going to school					Average distance travelled (in km)	
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr- 1 km	1-3 km	3-6 km	6-10 km	10-15 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.30
2.	Wazir Pur	2	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.53
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.30
4.	Tigri	2	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.38
Total									
		8	5 (62.50)	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.63

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NEW									
5. Khyala Complex	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.53
		(50.00)	(50.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
6. Nand Nagri	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.53
		(50.00)	(50.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
7. Mangol Puri	17	12	4	0	0	0	0	1	1.12
		(70.59)	(23.53)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(5.88)	
8. Patpar Ganj complex	17	4	5	4	1	1	0	3	3.23
		(23.53)	(29.41)	(23.53)	(5.88)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(17.65)	
Total	40	19	12	4	1	1	0	4	1.93
		(22.50)	(15.00)	(10.00)	(2.50)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(10.00)	
Grand Total	48	24	14	5	1	1	0	4	1.71
		(50.00)	(29.17)	(10.42)	(2.08)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(8.33)	

*Only the families where there is at least one secondary school going child, are taken into account.

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
MODE OF TRANSPORT USED BY THEIR SECONDARY
SCHOOL-GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) FOR GOING
TO SCHOOL IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the mode of transport used by their secondary school going child for going to school		
			Walk	Bicycle	Public bus
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
Total		8	7 (87.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	4	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	17	16 (94.12)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.88)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	17	12 (70.59)	1 (5.88)	4 (23.53)
Total		40	33 (82.50)	2 (5.00)	5 (12.50)
Grand Total		48	40 (83.33)	2 (4.17)	6 (12.50)

*Only the families where there is at least one secondary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.23

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME SPENT BY THEIR SECONDARY SCHOOL-
GOING CHILD (YOUNGEST) FOR GOING TO SCHOOL IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the time spent by their secondary school-going child for going to school							Average time spent (in min)
			Less than 5 min	5-15 min	16-30 min	31-45 min	46-60 min	61-90 min	91-120 min	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OLD										
1.	Seelampur	3	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	0 (00.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
2.	Wazir Pur	2	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
4.	Tigri	2	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
Total		8	0 (0.00)	8 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	2	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	16.50
6. Nand Nagri	4	0 (0.00)	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	13.25
7. Mangol Puri	17	2 (11.76)	14 (82.35)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	11.71
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	17	0 (0.00)	10 (58.82)	2 (11.76)	2 (11.76)	2 (11.76)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.88)	25.50
Total	40	2 (5.00)	28 (70.00)	4 (10.00)	2 (5.00)	3 (7.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.50)	17.96
Grand Total	48	2 (4.17)	36 (75.00)	4 (8.33)	2 (4.17)	3 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.08)	16.64

*Only the families where there is at least one secondary school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.24

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON TRANSPORT
BY THEIR SECONDARY SCHOOL-GOING CHILD
(YOUNGEST) FOR GOING TO SCHOOL
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the monthly expenditure incurred on transport by their secondary school-going child for going to school			Average amount spent (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OLD						
1.	Seelampur	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
2.	Wazir Pur	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
4.	Tigri	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	13.00
Total		8	7 (87.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	5.50
NEW						
5.	Khyala Complex	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3.00
6.	Nand Nagri	4	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	4.75
7.	Mangol Puri	17	16 (94.12)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.88)	4.18
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	17	12 (70.59)	4 (23.53)	1 (5.88)	5.82
Total		40	33 (82.50)	5 (12.50)	2 (5.00)	4.88
Grand Total		48	40 (83.33)	5 (10.42)	3 (6.25)	4.98

*Only the families where there is at least one secondary school going child, are taken into account

Appendix 5.25

NUMBER OF BUSES ORIGINATING FROM RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	Total No. of buses going out of the colony in an hour	No. of buses going out of the colony in an hour towards node								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OLD											
1.	Seelampur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Wazir Pur	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
NEW											
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	9	0	0	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
7.	Mangol Puri	6	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	12	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0

Note: The number of buses stated here denote the average of the numbers reported by the respondents rounded off to the nearest integer.

1—Railway Station/Red Fort/Jama Masjid

2—Inter State Bus Terminal

3—I.T.O./I.P. Depot

4—Connaught Place

5—Kendriya Terminal

6—Karol Bagh Terminal

7—Subzi Mandi Area/University Area

8—Lajpat Nagar Terminal

9—Dhaura Kuan/R.K. Puram.

Appendix 5.26

NUMBER OF BUSES TOUCHING RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	Total No. of buses touching the colony in an hour	No. of buses touching the colony in an hour while going towards node								
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OLD											
1.	Seelampur	13	5	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	3
2.	Wazir Pur	9	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
3.	Pandu Nagar	6	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
4.	Tigri	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
NEW											
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Mangol Puri	8	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	11	2	0	5	0	0	2	2	0	0

Note: The number of buses stated here denote the average of the numbers reported by the respondents rounded off to the nearest integer.

1—Railway Station/Red Fort/Jama Masjid

2—Inter State Bus Terminal

3—I.T.O./I.P. Depot

4—Connaught Place

5—Kendriya Terminal

6—Karol Bagh Terminal

7—Subzi Mandi Area/University Area

8—Lajpat Nagar Terminal

9—Dhaura Kuan/R.K. Puram.

Appendix 5.27

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF TIMES THEY HAVE TO CHANGE BUSES
FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the number of times they have to change buses for going to their place of employment			
			Not to change	Once	Twice	Thrice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OLD						
1.	Seelampur	6	5 (83.33)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	5	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	2	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		14	11 (78.57)	2 (14.29)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)
NEW						
5.	Khyala Complex	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	37	27 (72.97)	10 (27.03)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	92	27 (44.78)	48 (43.28)	13 (14.13)	4 (4.35)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	67	30 (44.78)	29 (43.28)	6 (8.96)	2 (2.99)
Total		201	89 (44.28)	87 (43.28)	19 (9.45)	6 (2.99)
Grand Total		215	100 (46.51)	89 (41.40)	20 (9.30)	6 (2.79)

*Only the respondents who use public buses for going to their places of employment, are taken into account.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF TIMES THEY HAD TO CHANGE BUSES
FOR GOING TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
WHILE RESIDING IN THE SQUATTER
SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the number of times they had to change buses for going to their place of employment while residing in the squatter settlements			
			Not to change	Once	Twice	Thrice
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Khyala Complex	0	—	—	—	—
2.	Nand Nagri	8	8 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	19	10 (52.63)	6 (31.58)	2 (10.53)	1 (5.26)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	23	19 (82.61)	4 (17.39)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		50	37 (74.00)	10 (20.00)	2 (4.00)	1 (2.00)

*Only the families who were using public buses to go to their places of employment and were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.29

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR EXPERIENCE ABOUT THE REGULARITY
OF PUBLIC BUSES IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to their experience about the regularity of public buses					Rarely regular	No comment
			Always regular	Mostly regular	Fairly regular	Sometimes regular			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	2 (10.00)	1 (5.00)	4 (20.00)	6 (30.00)	7 (35.00)	
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (30.00)	4 (20.00)	2 (10.00)	8 (40.00)	
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	4 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (40.00)	
Total		55	0 (0.00)	3 (5.45)	9 (16.36)	14 (25.45)	8 (14.55)	21 (38.18)	

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	10 (20.00)	11 (22.00)	21 (42.00)	3 (6.00)	4 (8.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	19 (15.20)	14 (11.20)	39 (31.20)	46 (36.80)	3 (2.40)	4 (3.20)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	3 (2.40)	6 (4.80)	14 (11.20)	30 (24.00)	65 (52.00)	7 (5.60)
<hr/>								
Total		315	23 (7.30)	30 (9.52)	64 (20.32)	97 (30.79)	71 (22.54)	30 (9.52)
<hr/>								
Grand Total		370	23 (6.22)	33 (8.92)	73 (19.73)	111 (30.00)	79 (21.35)	51 (13.78)

Appendix 5.30

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR EXPERIENCE REGARDING THE
REGULARITY OF PUBLIC BUSES WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their experience regarding the regularity of public buses while residing in squatter settlements					Rarely regular	No comment
			Always regular	Mostly regular	Fairly regular	Sometimes regular			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	6 (40.00)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (40.00)	
2	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	13 (26.00)	11 (22.00)	11 (22.00)	2 (4.00)	12 (24.00)	
3.	Mangol Puri	125	12 (9.60)	48 (38.40)	13 (10.40)	25 (20.00)	2 (1.60)	25 (20.00)	
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	4 (3.20)	57 (45.60)	28 (22.40)	11 (8.80)	10 (8.00)	15 (12.00)	
Total		315	17 (5.40)	124 (39.37)	55 (17.46)	47 (14.92)	14 (4.44)	58 (18.41)	

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.31

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS THEY HAVE GIVEN FOR NOT
USING PUBLIC BUSES TO GO TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT IN RESETTLEMENT
COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the reasons they have given for not using public buses to go to their place of employment							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
OLD										
1.	Seelampur	14	7 (50.00)	3 (21.43)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	2 (14.29)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	15	9 (60.00)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	4	0 (0.00)	3 (75.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	8	2 (25.00)	2 (25.00)	1 (12.50)	2 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total			41 (43.90)	18 (24.39)	2 (4.88)	4 (9.76)	3 (7.32)	4 (9.76)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
		(10.00)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(70.00)
6. Nand Nagri	12	7	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
		(58.33)	(0.00)	(8.33)	(8.33)	(16.67)	(8.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)
7. Mangol Puri	32	14	6	3	3	3	2	1	0
		(43.75)	(18.75)	(9.38)	(9.38)	(9.38)	(6.25)	(3.13)	(0.00)
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	55	11	19	9	8	4	3	1	0
		(20.00)	(34.55)	(16.36)	(14.55)	(7.27)	(5.45)	(1.82)	(0.00)
Total	109	33	27	13	12	9	6	2	7
		(30.28)	(24.77)	(11.93)	(11.01)	(8.26)	(5.50)	(1.83)	(6.42)
Grand Total	150	51	37	15	16	12	10	2	7
		(34.00)	(24.67)	(10.00)	(10.67)	(8.00)	(6.67)	(1.33)	(4.67)

1—Place of employment is near.

2—Cannot afford bus fare.

3—Has his own conveyance.

4—Cannot afford to wait for DTC buses which are not regular.

5—Does not like to travel in crowded buses.

6—Nature of job is such which prevents the use of public buses.

7—No straight bus goes to the place of employment and can not spare time to change and wait for buses.

8—No bus service is available from the colony, and other bus stops adjacent to the colony are quite far away.

Appendix 5.32

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE REASONS THEY MENTIONED FOR NOT
USING PUBLIC BUSES TO GO TO THEIR PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT WHILE RESIDING
IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS⁺

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the reasons they mentioned for not using public buses to go to their place of employment while residing in squatter settlements						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	11 (73.33)	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	42	28 (66.67)	4 (9.52)	1 (2.38)	3 (7.14)	2 (4.76)	4 (9.52)	0 (0.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	106	87 (82.08)	2 (1.89)	12 (11.32)	1 (0.94)	1 (0.94)	3 (2.38)	0 (0.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	102	62 (60.78)	13 (12.75)	9 (8.82)	7 (6.86)	6 (5.88)	3 (2.94)	2 (1.96)
Total		265	188 (70.94)	20 (7.55)	22 (8.30)	11 (4.15)	9 (3.40)	13 (4.91)	2 (0.75)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and were not using public buses to go to the place of employment are taken into account.

- +1—Place of employment was near.
- 2—Could not afford the bus fare.
- 3—Had his own conveyance.
- 4—Could not afford to wait for DTC buses which were not regular.
- 5—Does not like to travel in crowded buses.
- 6—Nature of job is such which prevents the use of public buses.
- 7—No straight bus goes to the place of employment and cannot spare time to change and wait for buses.

Appendix 5.33

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
SUGGESTIONS THEY GIVE TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION FACILITY IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the suggestions they have given to improve public transportation facility*				
			1	2	3	4	5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	8 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	12 (60.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	6 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	8 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (30.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (60.00)
4.	Tigri	10	5 (50.00)	2 (20.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	19 (38.00)	13 (26.00)	7 (14.00)	0 (0.00)	11 (22.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	89 (71.20)	18 (14.40)	17 (13.60)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	56 (44.80)	36 (28.80)	16 (12.80)	0 (0.00)	17 (13.60)
Total		370	184 (49.73)	70 (18.92)	49 (13.24)	15 (4.05)	52 (14.05)

*1—Flat rate system is not economical for travelling long distances.

2—Frequency should be increased.

3—Direct buses for important places should originate from the colony.

4—Bus service should be provided for the colony.

5—No comment.

Appendix 5.34

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
SOURCES BY WHICH THEY DRAW WATER IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households according to the source by which they draw water		
			Municipal private connection	Public stand post	Handpump
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	11 (55.00)	9 (45.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	1 (5.00)	17 (85.00)	2 (10.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	7 (70.00)	3 (30.00)
Total		55	1 (1.82)	40 (72.73)	14 (25.45)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	46 (92.00)	4 (8.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	110 (88.00)	15 (12.00)
Total		315	0 (0.00)	296 (93.97)	10 (6.03)
Grand Total		370	1 (0.27)	336 (90.81)	33 (8.92)

Appendix 5.35

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS WHO WERE DRAWING
WATER FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE MUNICIPAL
PRIVATE CONNECTION WHILE RESIDING IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents who were drawing water from sources other than the municipal private connection while residing in squatter settlements				
			Public stand post	Neighbour's house	Hand-pump	Well	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	5 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)	9 (60.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	49	44 (89.80)	0 (0.00)	3 (6.12)	0 (0.00)	2 (4.08)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	123 (98.40)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.60)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	123	107 (86.99)	6 (4.88)	7 (5.69)	2 (1.63)	1 (0.81)
Total		312	279 (89.42)	6 (1.92)	13 (4.17)	11 (3.53)	3 (0.96)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had no municipal water connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.36

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF THE PUBLIC STAND
POST FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of households according to the distance of the public stand post from their residence				Average distance (in mtrs.)	
			Less than 50 mtr	50-100 mtr	101-200 mtr	201-500 mtr		More than 500 mtr
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	11	9 (81.82)	1 (9.09)	1 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	45.05
2.	Wazir Pur	17	12 (70.59)	5 (29.41)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	43.24
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30.00
4.	Tigri	7	7 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30.00
Total		40	33 (82.50)	6 (15.00)	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	39.76
Continued								

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	15	13 (86.67)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	35.00
6.	Nand Nagri	46	23 (50.00)	16 (34.78)	7 (15.22)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	63.99
7.	Mangol Puri	125	88 (70.40)	21 (16.80)	7 (5.60)	1 (0.80)	8 (6.40)	92.95
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	110	63 (57.27)	43 (39.09)	2 (1.82)	2 (1.82)	0 (0.00)	55.61
Total		296	187 (63.18)	82 (27.70)	16 (5.41)	3 (1.01)	8 (2.70)	71.69
Grand Total		336	220 (65.48)	88 (26.19)	17 (5.06)	3 (0.89)	8 (2.38)	67.89

*Only the families who draw water from public stand posts are taken into account.

Appendix 5.37

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE DRAWING WATER FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN
A MUNICIPAL PRIVATE CONNECTION ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF THE SOURCE
FROM THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of households who were drawing water from sources other than a municipal private connection according to the distance of the source from their residence while residing in squatter settlements					Average distance (in mtrs)
			Less than 50 mtr	50-100 mtr	101-200 mtr	201-500 mtr	More than 500 mtr	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	7 (46.67)	5 (33.33)	3 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	69.10
2.	Nand Nagri	49	41 (83.67)	5 (10.20)	3 (6.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	41.97
3.	Mangol Puri	125	104 (83.20)	13 (10.40)	5 (4.00)	1 (0.80)	2 (1.60)	52.78
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	123	83 (67.48)	32 (26.02)	6 (4.88)	1 (0.81)	1 (0.81)	55.64
Total		312	235 (75.32)	55 (17.63)	17 (5.45)	2 (0.64)	3 (0.96)	53.00

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and were drawing water from sources other than the municipal private connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.38

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE DIFFICULTIES THEY FACE IN DRAWING
WATER FROM PUBLIC STAND POSTS IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the difficulties they face in drawing water from public stand posts [†]						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	6	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	2 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	4	2 (50.00)	2 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	3	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		14	3 (21.43)	3 (21.43)	6 (42.86)	0 (0.00)	2 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

NEW									
5. Khyala Complex	8	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	3 (37.50)	0 (0.00)	
6. Nand Nagri	23	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	10 (43.58)	6 (26.09)	3 (13.04)	1 (4.35)	1 (4.35)	
7. Mangol Puri	83	32 (38.55)	12 (14.46)	16 (19.28)	12 (14.46)	3 (3.61)	8 (9.64)	0 (0.00)	
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	40	5 (12.50)	1 (2.50)	21 (52.50)	4 (10.00)	8 (20.00)	1 (2.50)	0 (0.00)	
Total	154	39 (25.32)	14 (9.09)	49 (31.82)	22 (14.29)	16 (10.39)	13 (8.44)	1 (0.65)	
Grand Total	168	42 (25.00)	17 (10.12)	55 (32.74)	22 (13.10)	18 (10.71)	13 (7.73)	1 (6.60)	

* In case of a resettler while residing in the resettlement colony.

+ Only the respondents who draw water from public stand posts and face difficulties are taken into account.

1—Very crowded.

2—Quarrels take place.

3—Public stand posts generally remain out of order and at the time of need we do not get water.

4—They are far away from the residence.

5—Water is not clear.

6—There is only one handpump in the lane and that too is mostly out of order.

7—Wife does not keep well.

Appendix 5.39

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
REASONS THEY GIVE FOR NOT TRYING TO GET THE
MUNICIPAL WATER CONNECTION IN THEIR
PORTION IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the reasons they give for not trying to get municipal water connection in their portions		
			Financial	Administrative	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	20	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	16 (80.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	19	5 (26.32)	1 (5.26)	13 (68.42)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (80.00)
4.	Tigri	10	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	9 (90.00)
Total		54	11 (20.37)	1 (1.85)	42 (77.78)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	15	1 (6.67)	0 (0.00)	14 (93.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	12 (24.00)	0 (0.00)	38 (76.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	123	50 (40.65)	0 (0.00)	73 (59.35)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	120	36 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	84 (70.00)
Total		308	99 (32.14)	0 (0.00)	209 (67.86)
Grand Total		362	110 (30.39)	1 (0.28)	251 (69.34)

Appendix 5.40

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS READY TO
GO FOR A MUNICIPAL WATER CONNECTION IN THEIR
PORTION IF ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households ready to go for a municipal water connection in their portion if assistance is provided	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	19	19 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
Total		54	53 (98.15)	1 (1.85)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	50 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	121 (96.80)	4 (3.20)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	116 (92.80)	9 (7.20)
Total		315	301 (95.56)	14 (4.44)
Grand Total		369	354 (95.93)	15 (4.07)

Appendix 5.41

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
PERCEPTION REGARDING ADEQUACY OF WATER
SUPPLY IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to their perception regarding adequacy of water supply				
			Very adequate	Adequate	Just inadequate	Highly inadequate	No comment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (20.00)	15 (75.00)	1 (5.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	3 (15.00)	12 (60.00)	4 (20.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	3 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	2 (20.00)	3 (30.00)	5 (50.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		55	0 (0.00)	5 (9.09)	13 (23.64)	32 (58.18)	5 (9.09)
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (33.33)	10 (66.67)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	1 (2.00)	15 (30.00)	27 (54.00)	7 (14.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	4 (3.20)	53 (42.40)	62 (49.60)	6 (4.80)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	5 (4.00)	42 (33.60)	71 (56.80)	7 (5.60)
Total		315	0 (0.00)	10 (3.17)	115 (36.51)	170 (53.97)	20 (6.35)
Grand Total		370	0 (0.00)	15 (4.05)	128 (34.59)	202 (54.59)	25 (6.76)

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
PERCEPTION REGARDING ADEQUACY OF WATER
SUPPLY IN THEIR COLONIES WHILE RESIDING
IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their perception regarding adequacy of water supply in their colonies while residing in squatter settlements				
			Very adequate	Adequate	Just inadequate	Highly inadequate	No comment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	7 (46.67)	8 (53.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	5 (10.00)	13 (26.00)	25 (50.00)	6 (12.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	41 (32.80)	60 (48.00)	9 (7.20)	15 (12.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	2 (1.60)	10 (8.00)	75 (60.00)	17 (13.60)	21 (16.80)
Total		315	3 (0.95)	63 (20.00)	156 (49.52)	51 (16.19)	42 (13.33)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.43

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING PUBLIC
LATRINE FACILITY IN RESETTLEMENT
COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of households having public latrine facility	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		55	43 (78.18)	12 (21.82)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	50 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		315	315 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Grand Total		370	358 (96.76)	12 (3.24)

Appendix 5.44

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD PUBLIC
LATRINE FACILITY WHILE RESIDING IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of households who had public latrine facility in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	3 (20.00)	12 (80.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	46 (92.00)	4 (8.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	124 (99.20)	1 (0.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	70 (56.00)	55 (44.00)
	Total	315	243 (77.14)	72 (22.86)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.45

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF PUBLIC LATRINES FROM
THEIR RESIDENCE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households according to the distance of public latrines from their residence					Average distance	
			N.A.*	Less than 50 mtr	50-100 mtr	101-200 mtr	201-500 mtr	Above 500 mtr	(in mtrs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	20	12 (60.00)	4 (20.00)	4 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	52.50
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	10 (50.00)	10 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	52.50
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30.00
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	4 (40.00)	2 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	167.20
Total		55	12 (21.82)	23 (41.82)	16 (29.09)	0 (0.00)	4 (7.27)	0 (0.00)	76.56

NEW									
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (13.33)	1 (6.67)	12 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	300.43
6.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	26 (52.00)	19 (38.00)	5 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	59.15
7.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	23 (18.40)	87 (69.60)	6 (4.80)	3 (2.40)	6 (4.80)	106.95
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	62 (49.60)	55 (40.00)	8 (6.40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	57.51
Total		315	0 (0.00)	111 (35.24)	163 (51.75)	20 (6.35)	15 (4.76)	6 (1.90)	88.96
Grand Total		370	12 (3.24)	134 (36.22)	179 (48.38)	20 (5.41)	19 (5.14)	6 (1.62)	87.47

*Households who do not use public latrine facility in their colony.

Appendix 5.46

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF PUBLIC LATRINES FROM THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households according to the distance of public latrines from their residence while residing in squatter settlements					Average distance (in mtrs)
			Less than 50 mtr	50-100 mtr	101-200 mtr	201-500 mtr	More than 500 mtr	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Khyala Complex	3	3 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	30.00
2.	Nand Nagri	46	25 (54.35)	18 (39.13)	3 (6.52)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	55.47
3.	Mangol Puri	124	22 (17.74)	90 (72.58)	6 (4.84)	2 (1.61)	4 (3.23)	95.27
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	70	49 (70.00)	21 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	43.50
Total		243	99 (40.74)	129 (53.09)	9 (3.70)	2 (0.82)	4 (1.65)	72.02

*Only the respondent families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had public latrine facility in the colony are taken into account.

Appendix 5.47

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING ELECTRICITY
CONNECTION IN THEIR PORTION IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households having electricity connection in their portion	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	5 (25.00)	15 (75.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	6 (30.00)	14 (70.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	1 (20.00)	4 (80.00)
4.	Tigri	10	1 (10.00)	9 (90.00)
Total		55	13 (23.64)	42 (76.36)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	0 (0.00)	50 (100.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	0 (0.00)	125 (100.00)
Total		315	0 (0.00)	315 (100.00)
Grand Total		370	13 (3.51)	357 (96.49)

Appendix 5.48

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD ELECTRICITY
CONNECTION IN THEIR PORTION WHILE RESIDING
IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house- holds*	No. of households who had electricity connection in their portion in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	1 (2.00)	49 (98.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	9 (7.20)	116 (92.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	6 (4.80)	119 (95.20)
Total		315	16 (5.08)	299 (94.22)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.49

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
EXPERIENCE REGARDING POWER CUTS IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents*	No. of respondents according to their experience regarding power cuts	
			Very frequently	Some time
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	5	3 (60.00)	2 (40.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	6	4 (66.67)	2 (33.33)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)
4.	Tigri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		13	8 (61.54)	5 (38.46)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	—	—	—
7.	Mangol Puri	—	—	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—
Grand Total		13	8 (61.54)	5 (38.46)

*Only the families who have electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.50

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
EXPERIENCE REGARDING POWER CUTS WHILE
RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents*	No. of households according to their experience regarding power cuts while residing in squatter settlements	
			Some time	Never
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	0	—	—
2.	Nand Nagri	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	9	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	6	5 (83.33)	1 (16.67)
Total		16	13 (81.25)	3 (18.75)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.51

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
EXPERIENCE REGARDING LOW VOLTAGE FLUCTUATIONS
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their experience regarding low voltage fluctuations in their colonies			
			Very frequently	Frequently	Some time	Never
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
OLD						
1.	Seelampur	5	2 (40.00)	2 (40.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	6	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	Total	13	3 (23.08)	4 (30.77)	5 (38.46)	1 (7.69)
NEW						
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Mangol Puri	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	13	3 (23.08)	4 (30.77)	5 (38.46)	1 (7.69)

*Only the families who have electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.52

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
EXPERIENCE REGARDING LOW VOLTAGE FLUCTUATIONS
WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respon- dents*	No. of respondents according to their experience regarding low voltage fluctuations while residing in squatter settlements		
			Frequently	Sometime	Never
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Khyala Complex	0	—	—	—
2.	Nand Nagri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	9	0 (0.00)	8 (88.89)	1 (11.11)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	6	0 (0.00)	5 (83.33)	1 (16.67)
Total		16	1 (6.25)	13 (81.25)	2 (12.50)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.53

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRICITY IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on electricity				Average monthly expenditure on electricity (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	Rs. 31-60	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
2.	Wazir Pur	6	0 (0.00)	4 (66.67)	1 (16.67)	1 (16.67)	18.08
3.	Pandu Nagar	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
4.	Tigri	1	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	10.00
Total		13	0 (0.00)	11 (84.62)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	13.73
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Mangol Puri	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		—	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		13	0 (0.00)	11 (84.62)	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	13.73

*Only the families who have electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.54

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRICITY WHILE
RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to their monthly expenditure on electricity while residing in squatter settlements				Average monthly expenditure (in Rs.)
			Less than Rs. 5	Rs. 5-15	Rs. 16-30	Rs. 31-60	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Khyala Complex	0	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Nand Nagri	1	1	0	0	0	3.00
			(100.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
3.	Mangol Puri	9	0	6	2	1	16.83
			(0.00)	(66.67)	(22.22)	(11.11)	
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	6	1	5	0	0	8.83
			(16.67)	(83.33)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Total		16	2	11	2	1	12.97
			(12.50)	(68.75)	(12.50)	(6.25)	

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had electricity connection in their portion are taken into account.

Appendix 5.55

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING GOVERNMENT
MEDICAL DISPENSARY IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households having government medical dispensary in their colony	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	10 (100.00)
Total		55	28 (50.91)	27 (49.09)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	125 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	47 (37.60)	78 (62.40)
Total		315	236 (74.92)	79 (25.08)
Grand Total		370	264 (71.35)	106 (28.65)

Appendix 5.56

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of house-holds who had government medical dispensary in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	9 (60.00)	6 (40.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	40 (80.00)	10 (20.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	109 (87.20)	16 (12.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	92 (73.60)	33 (26.40)
Total		315	250 (79.37)	65 (20.63)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.57

**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY FACILITIES
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house- holds*	No. of households' availing government medical dis- pensary facilities	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	8	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	14 (70.00)	6 (30.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	—	—	—
Total		28	18 (64.29)	10 (35.71)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	49	28 (57.14)	21 (42.86)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	47 (37.60)	78 (62.40)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	47	35 (74.47)	12 (25.53)
Total		236	120 (50.85)	116 (49.15)
Grand Total		264	138 (52.27)	126 (47.73)

*Only the families who have government medical dispensary in their colony are taken into account.

Appendix 5.58

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO AVAILED
GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY FACILITY
WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of households who availed government medical dispensary facility while residing in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	9	9 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	40	33 (82.50)	7 (17.50)
3.	Mangol Puri	109	92 (84.40)	17 (15.60)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	92	82 (89.13)	10 (10.87)
Total		250	216 (86.40)	34 (13.60)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and were availing government medical dispensary facility there are taken into account.

Appendix 5.59

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
TYPE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AVAILED IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households availing medical treatment		
			Private doctor (Allopathy)	Private doctor (Ayurvedic)	Any other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	12	12 (100.00)	—	—
2.	Wazir Pur	—	—	—	—
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	3 (60.00)	2 (40.00)	—
4.	Tigri	10	6 (60.00)	2 (20.00)	2 (20.00)
Total		27	21 (77.78)	4 (14.81)	2 (7.41)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	1	1 (100.00)	—	—
7.	Mangol Puri	—	—	—	—
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	78	62 (79.49)	9 (11.54)	7 (8.97)
Total		79	63 (79.75)	9 (11.39)	7 (8.86)
Grand Total		106	84 (79.25)	13 (12.26)	9 (8.49)

*Only the families who are not having government medical dispensary in their colony are taken into account.

Appendix 5.60

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
TYPE OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AVAILD IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households availing medical treatment in squatter settlements			
			Private doctor (homeo-pathy)	Private doctor (Allo-pathy)	Private doctor (Ayur-vedic)	Any others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Khyala Complex	6	0 (0.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	5 (83.33)
2.	Nand Nagri	10	0 (0.00)	4 (40.00)	3 (30.00)	3 (30.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	16	3 (18.75)	12 (75.00)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	33	1 (3.03)	17 (51.52)	1 (3.03)	14 (42.42)
Total		65	4 (6.15)	34 (52.31)	5 (7.69)	22 (33.85)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had no government medical dispensary facility there are taken into account.

Appendix 5.61

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households according to the distance of government medical dispensary from their residence					Average distance (in kms.)	
			Less than 100 mtrs.	100-200 mtrs.	200-400 mtrs.	400 mtrs.- 1 km.	1-2 km.	More than 2 km.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	8	3 (37.50)	3 (37.50)	2 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.169
2.	Wazir Pur	20	2 (10.00)	8 (40.00)	10 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.220
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		28	5 (17.86)	11 (39.29)	12 (42.86)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.205

Continued

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
NEW									
5.	Khyala Complex	15	3 (20.00)	5 (33.33)	5 (33.33)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.263
6.	Nand Nagri	49	2 (4.08)	2 (4.08)	16 (32.65)	19 (38.78)	10 (20.41)	0 (0.00)	0.686
7.	Mangol Puri	125	14 (11.20)	20 (16.00)	51 (40.80)	25 (20.00)	10 (8.00)	5 (4.00)	0.538
8.	Palpar Ganj Complex	47	10 (21.28)	9 (19.15)	15 (31.91)	9 (19.15)	2 (4.26)	2 (4.26)	0.471
Total									
		236	29 (12.29)	36 (15.25)	87 (36.86)	55 (23.31)	22 (9.32)	7 (2.97)	0.538
Grand Total									
		264	34 (12.88)	47 (17.80)	99 (37.50)	55 (20.83)	22 (8.33)	7 (2.65)	0.502

*Only the families who possess government medical dispensary in resettlement colonies were considered.

Appendix 5.62

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL DISPENSARY FROM THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households according to the distance of government medical dispensary from their residence while residing in squatter settlements					Average distance (in kms.)		
			Less than 100 mtrs.	100-200 mtrs.	200-400 mtrs.	400 mtrs.-1 km.		1 km.-2 km.	2 km.-3 kms.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1.	Khyala Complex	9	1 (11.11)	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	0 (0.00)	3 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.628
2.	Nand Nagri	33	3 (9.09)	15 (45.45)	7 (21.21)	5 (15.15)	3 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.383
3.	Mangol Puri	92	4 (4.35)	22 (23.91)	38 (41.30)	23 (25.00)	5 (5.43)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.421
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	82	26 (31.71)	26 (31.71)	15 (18.29)	8 (9.76)	4 (4.88)	3 (3.66)	3 (3.66)	0.385
Total		216	34 (15.74)	66 (30.56)	62 (28.70)	36 (16.67)	15 (6.94)	3 (1.39)	3 (1.39)	0.410

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and had government medical dispensary there and were availing of the service, are taken into account.

6. Nand Nagri	21	8 (38.10)	9 (42.86)	3 (14.29)	0 (0.00)	1 (4.76)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.90
7. Mangol Puri	56	24 (42.86)	16 (28.57)	9 (16.07)	6 (10.71)	1 (1.79)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2.00
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	65	30 (46.15)	18 (27.69)	9 (13.85)	4 (6.15)	2 (3.08)	1 (1.54)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.54)	2.05
Total	186	84 (45.16)	55 (29.57)	26 (13.98)	12 (6.45)	6 (3.23)	2 (1.08)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.54)	1.99

*Only the families having at least one school-going child are taken into account.

Appendix 5.64

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF NON-SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN
IN THEIR FAMILY IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents according to the number of non-school going children in their family					Average number of non-school going children
			1	2	3	4	5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OLD								
1.	Seelampur	14	6 (42.86)	4 (28.57)	3 (21.49)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	1.93
2.	Wazir Pur	13	4 (30.77)	3 (23.08)	2 (15.38)	2 (15.38)	2 (15.38)	2.62
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	3 (60.00)	1 (20.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.60
4.	Tigri	6	2 (33.33)	3 (50.00)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.83
NEW								
5.	Khyala Complex	13	6 (46.15)	3 (23.08)	4 (30.77)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.85

6. Nand Nagri	29	14 (48.28)	10 (34.48)	5 (17.24)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1.69
7. Mangol Puri	63	31 (49.21)	18 (28.57)	7 (11.11)	5 (7.94)	2 (3.17)	1.87
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	84	40 (47.62)	32 (38.09)	8 (9.52)	4 (4.76)	0 (0.00)	1.71
Total	227	106 (46.70)	74 (32.60)	31 (13.66)	12 (5.29)	4 (1.76)	1.83

*Only the families where there is at least one non-school going child, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.65

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT ACCORDING TO THE REASONS THEY GIVE FOR NOT SENDING
THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents	No. of respondents according to the reason they give for not sending their children to schools ⁺						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	14	1 (7.14)	9 (64.29)	3 (21.49)	1 (7.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	13	1 (7.69)	5 (38.46)	3 (23.08)	4 (30.77)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	3 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	6	0 (0.00)	5 (83.33)	1 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
NEW									
5.	Khyala Complex	13	0 (0.00)	10 (76.92)	2 (15.38)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	29	1 (3.45)	20 (68.97)	5 (17.24)	2 (6.90)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.45)

7. Mangól Puri	63	0 (0.00)	46 (73.02)	15 (23.81)	2 (3.17)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	84	2 (2.38)	59 (70.24)	14 (16.67)	7 (8.33)	1 (1.19)	0 (0.00)
Total	227	5 (2.20)	157 (69.16)	43 (18.94)	19 (8.37)	1 (0.44)	1 (0.44)

*Only the families where there is at least one non-school going child are taken into account.

+1—There is no school in the colony.

2—Child is under age.

3—Cannot afford the expenses.

4—Children do not like to go to school.

5—Like to send them for some training course.

6—No separate schools are available for boys and girls.

7—Child is mentally weak.

Appendix 5.66

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THE
GOVERNMENT HELP THEY NEED IN RESPECT OF
SENDING THEIR CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of respondents according to the government help they need in respect of sending their children to schools ⁺		
			1	2	3
OLD					
1.	Seelampur	4	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	7	3 (42.86)	1 (14.29)	3 (42.86)
3.	Pandu Nagar	2	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
4.	Tigri	1	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		14	8 (57.14)	2 (14.29)	4 (28.57)
NEW					
5.	Khyala Complex	3	2 (66.67)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	8	7 (87.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)
7.	Mangol Puri	17	17 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	23	15 (65.22)	3 (13.04)	5 (21.74)
Total		51	41 (80.39)	3 (5.88)	7 (13.73)
Grand Total		65	49 (75.38)	5 (7.69)	11 (16.92)

*Only the families whose children are not going to the school are taken into account.

⁺1—Financial assistance.

2—Nourishing food should be provided as the parents cannot afford the same.

3—No comment.

Appendix 5.67

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO WOULD LIKE TO
SEND THEIR CHILDREN FOR TECHNICAL TRAINING
IF THIS FACILITY IS PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE
TO THEM IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colonies	No. of house- holds	No. of house holds who would like to send their children for technical training if this facility is provided free of charge to them	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	16 (80.00)	4 (20.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	18 (90.00)	2 (10.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	4 (80.00)	1 (20.00)
4.	Tigri	10	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)
Total		55	47 (85.45)	8 (14.55)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	13 (86.67)	2 (13.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	40 (80.00)	10 (20.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	107 (85.60)	18 (14.40)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	107 (85.60)	18 (14.40)
Total		315	267 (84.76)	48 (15.24)
Grand Total		370	314 (84.86)	56 (15.14)

Appendix 5.68

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
DISTANCE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH
OFFICE FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households according to the distance of post and telegraph office from their residence				Average distance (in km)
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr-1 km	1-2 km	2 km & Above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
OLD							
1.	Seelampur	20	11 (55.00)	8 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.00)	0.615
2.	Wazir Pur	20	0 (0.00)	3 (15.00)	0 (0.00)	17 (85.00)	0.663
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	1 (20.00)	4 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	1.350
4.	Tigri	10	0 (0.00)	5 (50.00)	5 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	1.125
Total		55	11 (20.00)	17 (30.91)	9 (16.36)	18 (32.73)	1.519
NEW							
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	2 (13.33)	6 (40.00)	7 (46.67)	2.100
6.	Nand Nagri	50	9 (18.00)	15 (30.00)	17 (34.00)	9 (18.00)	1.329
7.	Mangol Puri	125	20 (16.00)	99 (79.20)	6 (4.80)	0 (0.00)	0.714
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	14 (11.20)	45 (36.00)	38 (30.40)	28 (22.40)	1.432
Total		315	43 (13.65)	161 (51.11)	67 (21.27)	44 (13.97)	1.162
Grand Total		370	54 (14.59)	178 (48.11)	76 (20.54)	62 (16.76)	1.215

Appendix 5.69

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE
DISTANCE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
FROM THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households according to the distance of the post and telegraph office from their residence while residing in squatter settlements				Average distance (in kms)
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr- 1 km	1 km- 2 km	More than 2 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	13 (86.67)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.360
2.	Nand Nagri	50	30 (60.00)	15 (30.00)	4 (8.00)	1 (2.00)	0.585
3.	Mangol Puri	125	54 (43.20)	60 (48.00)	10 (8.00)	1 (0.80)	0.634
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	71 (56.80)	38 (30.40)	7 (5.60)	9 (7.20)	0.698
Total		315	168 (53.33)	115 (36.51)	21 (6.67)	11 (3.49)	0.639

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency, are taken into account.

Appendix 5.70

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD A
PLOT AREA MORE THAN 25 SQUARE YARDS IN
SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of households who had a plot area more than 25 square yards in the squatter settlement	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	34 (68.00)	16 (32.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	89 (71.20)	36 (28.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	96 (76.80)	29 (23.20)
Total		315	229 (72.70)	86 (27.30)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.71

**DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE PRESENT ACCOMMODATION
AS COMPARED TO SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	Nc. of respondents according to their perception about the present accommodation as compared to squatter settlements			
			Better	More or less same	Worst	No Comment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	4 (26.67)	0 (0.00)	11 (73.33)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	31 (62.00)	4 (8.00)	15 (30.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	47 (37.60)	26 (20.80)	50 (40.00)	2 (1.60)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	27 (21.60)	6 (4.80)	76 (60.80)	16 (12.80)
Total		315	109 (34.60)	36 (11.49)	152 (48.25)	18 (5.71)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.72

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING RECREATION
FACILITIES LIKE PARKS AND COMMUNITY CENTRES
IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households having recreation facilities like parks and community centres in their colony	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Seelampur	20	8 (40.00)	12 (60.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	17 (85.00)	3 (15.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Tigri	10	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		55	40 (72.73)	15 (27.27)
5.	Khyala Complex	15	10 (66.67)	5 (33.33)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	45 (90.00)	5 (10.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	120 (96.00)	5 (4.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	21 (16.80)	104 (83.20)
Total		315	196 (62.22)	119 (37.78)
Grand Total		370	236 (63.78)	134 (36.22)

Appendix 5.73

**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD RECREATION
FACILITIES LIKE PARKS AND COMMUNITY CENTRES
IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettle- ment colony	No. of house- holds*	No. of households who had recrea- tion facilities like parks and community centres in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	5 (33.33)	10 (66.67)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	24 (48.00)	26 (52.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	90 (72.00)	35 (28.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	71 (56.80)	54 (43.20)
Total		315	190 (60.32)	125 (39.68)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.74

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSIDERING MARKETING FACILITIES ADEQUATE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households	No. of households considering marketing facilities adequate	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	20 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)
4.	Tigri	10	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		55	50 (90.91)	5 (9.09)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	15	0 (0.00)	15 (100.00)
6.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)
7.	Mangol Puri	125	50 (40.00)	75 (60.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	104 (83.20)	21 (16.80)
Total		315	203 (64.44)	112 (35.56)
Grand Total		370	253 (68.38)	117 (31.62)

Appendix 5.75

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD ADEQUATE
MARKETING FACILITIES IN SQUATTER
SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of households who had adequate marketing facilities in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	15 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	49 (98.00)	1 (2.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	119 (95.20)	6 (4.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	121 (96.80)	4 (3.20)
Total		315	304 (96.51)	11 (3.49)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.76

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING A
MARKET LOCATED NEARBY IN
RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of households*	No. of households having a market located nearby in their colony	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
OLD				
1.	Seelampur	20	17 (85.00)	3 (15.00)
2.	Wazir Pur	20	14 (70.00)	6 (30.00)
3.	Pandu Nagar	—	—	—
4.	Tigri	10	10 (100.00)	0 (0.00)
Total		50	41 (82.00)	9 (18.00)
NEW				
5.	Khyala Complex	—	—	—
6.	Nand Nagri	49	11 (22.45)	38 (77.55)
7.	Mangol Puri	50	41 (82.00)	9 (18.00)
8.	Patpar Ganj Complex	104	65 (62.50)	39 (37.50)
Total		203	117 (57.64)	86 (42.36)
Grand Total		253	158 (62.45)	95 (37.55)

*Only the families according to whom the marketing facilities are adequate in their colony are taken into account.

Appendix 5.77

**PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO HAD MARKETING
FACILITIES LOCATED NEARBY IN SQUATTER
SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house- holds*	No. of households who had marketing facilities located nearby in squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	14 (93.33)	1 (6.67)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	40 (80.00)	10 (20.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	124 (99.20)	1 (0.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	100 (80.00)	25 (20.00)
Total		315	278 (88.25)	37 (11.75)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.78

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF THE MAIN MARKET FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds	No. of households according to the distance of the main market from their residence						Average distance (in km)
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr-1 km	1-3 km	3-6 km	6-10 km	10-15 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OLD									
1.	Seelampur	20	17 (85.00)	2 (10.00)	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.430
2.	Wazir Pur	20	12 (60.00)	2 (10.00)	6 (30.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.855
3.	Pandu Nagar	5	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2.000
4.	Tigri	10	9 (90.00)	1 (10.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.345
Total		55	38 (69.09)	5 (9.09)	12 (21.82)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.712

NEW

5. Khyala Complex	15	0	1	13	1	0	0	2.083
		(0.00)	(6.67)	(86.67)	(6.67)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
6. Nand Nagri	50	7	25	17	1	0	0	1.187
		(14.00)	(50.00)	(34.00)	(2.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
7. Mangol Puri	125	16	26	23	24	22	14	4.234
		(12.80)	(20.80)	(18.40)	(19.20)	(17.60)	(11.20)	
8. Patpar Ganj Complex	125	46	46	31	2	0	0	0.954
		(36.80)	(36.80)	(24.80)	(1.60)	(0.00)	(0.00)	
Total	315	69	98	84	28	22	14	2.347
		(21.90)	(31.11)	(26.67)	(8.89)	(6.98)	(4.44)	
Grand Total	370	107	103	96	28	22	14	2.104
		(28.92)	(27.84)	(25.95)	(7.57)	(5.95)	(3.78)	

Appendix 5.79

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE OF MAIN MARKET FROM
THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE RESIDING IN SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house-holds*	No. of households according to the distance of main market from their residence while residing in squatter settlements					Average distance (in km)
			Less than 500 mtr	500 mtr-1 km	1 km-3 km	3 km-6 km	6 km-10 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	13 (86.67)	2 (13.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.360
2.	Nand Nagri	50	35 (70.00)	11 (22.00)	4 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0.535
3.	Mangol Puri	125	53 (42.40)	53 (42.40)	18 (14.40)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.80)	0.797
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	72 (57.60)	34 (27.20)	16 (12.80)	3 (2.40)	0 (0.00)	0.741
Total			173 (54.92)	100 (31.75)	38 (12.06)	3 (0.95)	1 (0.32)	0.712

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.80

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO PREFER TO
GO BACK TO SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of house- holds*	No. of households who prefer to go back to squatter settlements	
			Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Khyala Complex	15	3 (20.00)	12 (80.00)
2.	Nand Nagri	50	16 (32.00)	34 (68.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	125	44 (35.20)	81 (64.80)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	125	56 (44.80)	69 (55.20)
Total		315	119 (37.78)	196 (62.22)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency are taken into account.

Appendix 5.81

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO PREFER TO GO BACK TO SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS
ACCORDING TO CERTAIN REASONS THEY GIVE**

Sl. No.	Name of resettlement colony	No. of respondents*	No. of respondents who prefer to go back to squatter settlements according to certain reasons they give**						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Khyala Complex	3	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)
2.	Nand Nagri	16	2 (12.50)	2 (12.50)	5 (31.25)	2 (12.50)	1 (6.25)	4 (25.00)	0 (0.00)
3.	Mangol Puri	44	22 (50.00)	3 (6.82)	7 (15.91)	1 (2.27)	0 (0.00)	11 (25.00)	0 (0.00)
4.	Patpar Ganj Complex	56	30 (53.37)	2 (3.57)	9 (16.07)	0 (0.00)	6 (10.71)	8 (14.29)	1 (1.79)
	Total	119	55 (46.22)	7 (5.88)	21 (17.65)	3 (2.52)	7 (5.88)	24 (20.17)	2 (1.68)

*Only the families who were shifted from a squatter settlement during emergency and prefer to go back to squatter settlements are taken into account.

- **1--Place of employment was near.
- 2--Electricity supply was better (in terms of street lighting). Domestic connections were also available.
- 3--Wives could also go for household works in the nearby localities.
- 4--Municipal Water Supply through Public Stand Posts was better.
- 5--Marketing facilities were better and could get the things at less cost.
- 6--Life was comfortable.
- 7--Relations were living nearby.

Appendix 6.1

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR OFFICIALS AND PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

1. (a) At the time of shifting people from squatter colonies to resettlement colonies, was the people's consent taken regarding their choice of a resettlement colony? Yes/No
 (b) If no, what were the main reasons for that?
2. Mostly we find that resettlement colonies are located at the outskirts of the city. What is the reason for such a phenomenon?
3. Please state the reasons why the construction of houses in resettlement colonies was not done by the DDA?
4. (a) Do you think that the present accommodation given to the resettlers is enough for them particularly when their family size is quite large? Yes/No
 (b) If no, please state the possibilities of providing more plinth area according to the paying capacity of a resettler.
5. (a) Were all services and amenities as proposed to be given to resettlement colonies received by the resettlers? Yes/No
 (b) If no, what were the reasons for not providing them the proposed services?
6. The condition of potable water supply is very poor in resettlement colonies. What are the reasons?
7. We have noticed in our field survey that the supply of electricity is very poor in these localities. Please state the reasons why no efforts have been made to develop domestic connections in these localities?
8. The availability of public transport is also not upto the mark. Please state reasons?
9. What is the position of the recovery of ground rent and licence fee from the allottees?
10. What short-term and long-term measures do you propose to improve the living conditions in resettlement colonies?
11. What special schemes do you have in mind to increase the income-level of these resettlers?
12. What schemes do you propose to generate employment opportunities for the women-folk of these resettlers?
13. What type of household industries can be suggested for such colonies?
14. What measures do you suggest to prevent the development of new squatters in Delhi?
15. How the land vacated by these resettlers is being utilized?
16. What are the implications of NOIDA in terms of generating employment opportunities for the resettlers?
17. What new policies are there in your mind for a better relocation?

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